Weather

Fair today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 86.1 and the minimum 77.0, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 92.5 and 75.2.

The China Press
大陸報

The Mail Box

MAILS for America-Europe, Str. Colombia, this morning.
FOR Europe and way ports, Str. Devanha, today.
FROM America and Europe, Str. E. of Asia, this morning.
FROM Europe and way ports, Str. Amazone, July 20.

NO. 2702 VOL IX. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 庚申年六月初三日 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JULY 18, 1920 大正九年第三種郵便物認可 20 CENTS.

SPA MEETING IS DOOMED TO FAIL, DECLARE PARIS PAPERS

Obligations Assumed By Dr. Von Simons May Be Repudiated

EXPECT BREAK UP

Attitude Of British Premier Applauded By French

ALLIES IN EARNEST

Lloyd George Announces That No Bluff Has Been Made

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, July 14.—The French newspapers foreshadow rupture of the negotiations at Spa, contending that any obligation contracted by Dr. von Simons is liable to be disavowed at Berlin.

They express satisfaction at the attitude of Mr. Lloyd George in supporting the French coal demands without reserve.

CUT THE GERMANS

Spa, July 14.—The Allied delegation met this morning, Marshal Foch and General Maglinse conferred on the military situation.

In the meantime there has been no communication with the German delegates. It appears that a break-up of the Conference is imminent, and that the Allies will occupy the Ruhr Valley.

The Italian and British Generals are expected tonight.

VON SIMONS CALLS

Dr. von Simons, at his own request, paid a forty-minute visit to Mr Lloyd George, but the visit was only agreed to after the British Premier had consulted M. Millerand.

It is understood that Mr. Lloyd George earnestly pointed out the gravity of the situation and made it abundantly clear that the Allies were in no wise "bluffing."

Later in the day M. Paderiwski had a conference with Mr. Lloyd George.

"CRETIC" CREWS WILL NOT WASH; ARE QUARANTINED

White Star Liner Held Up In Boston Because Of Quarantine Mix

(*Reuter's Service*)

Boston, July 13.—The White Star liner Cretic has been in quarantine since Friday, owing to the refusal of the crew to bathe. The detention affects 1,500 steerage passengers and is costing the company $20,000 a day.

The first class passengers have been permitted to land.

The trouble has grown out of refusal of the port authorities to permit the American health officials to examine the immigrants and therefore a clean bill of health cannot be obtained here.

The steerage passengers submitted to the required washing. The officials threaten to hold up the steamer until all on board have been washed.

Later.—The Cretic has been released from quarantine and the steerage passengers landed. The crew, who still refuse to be washed for disinfection purposes, have been placed in the detention pen.

University Women Meet In London

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, July 13.—Representatives of Great Britain, the United States, Canada, Australia, South Africa, India and other countries are attending a conference of the International Federation of University Women in London.

Viscount Grey, addressing the preliminary gathering yesterday, said that the only sure basis of peace was international understanding, and that the Universities could do a great deal towards removing international ignorance.

Germany's Great General Narrowly Escapes An Assassin's Bullet

Marshal von Hindenburg, INTERNATIONAL.

The "Stonewall Jackson" of the Teutons, during the great war, was twice fired at by an assassin recently in Berlin. Both of the bullets went wild. The Field Marshal is here shown at his desk in the Wilhelmstrasse.

DENOUNCES BOTH MILITARY GANGS

Ex-president Li Holds Troops Should Not Fight For Them

Unconcealed alarm was expressed by former President Li Yuan-hung at the split of the former Peiyang Party through the struggle for selfish ends between Tuan and his gang and Tsao Kun and his clique when interviewed by a representative of a northern publication. He holds that no national interest is really at stake and that troops engaged in the conflict are merely serving the personal ends of the ambitious militarists.

If it could only be brought home to them that the cause for which they are being asked to fight is unworthy of bloodshed he feels convinced that they would refuse to go into battle.

General Li believes that a number of the officers and N. C. O.'s in the Chinese Army are intelligent enough to appreciate this, and that nothing but their recognition of their responsibilities to the nation can now avert a conflict.

If fighting should occur the former executive hopes that no foreign power will lend or lease money to either side.

Questioned in regard to his views of General Wu Pei-fu, the ex-President said that he was a man of blameless record, of considerable learning, and of high moral principles. Of all the leaders involved in the present squabble he considered General Wu the worthiest. But that does not alter his opinion that fighting is unnecessary and that no good will come of it to the nation. His belief is that militarism in China will only be uprooted when the troops themselves refuse to serve the ambitious ends of their leaders.

Two Americans Reported Killed In The Ukraine

(*Reuter's Service*)

New York, July 13.—A telegram from Warsaw states that Dr. Israel Friedlander and Dr. Bernard Cantor, members of the American Joint Distribution Committee, have been murdered in the Ukraine by armed bandits wearing Bolshevik uniforms.

It is understood that the murdered men were carrying $100,000 on them when they were killed.

Armistice Signed On Baikal Front

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Tokio, July 17.—A War Office communique, issued today, states that an armistice on the Zabaikal front was signed at West Chita on July 15, between Japan and the Verdhne-Udinsk Governments mainly in accordance with the Japanese proposals.

The armistice will hold good pending the completion of negotiations between the Russo-Japanese committees throughout Eastern Siberia.

ENGLAND ADMITS ARAB REVERSES

Churchill Tells Of Trouble Occurring In Vicinity Of Rumaila

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, July 15.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, replying to a question regarding the rising at Rumaila on the Euphrates, (where, as the Secretary of State for War informed the House on July 13, Arab rebels attacked the Government buildings, killed the Arab guard and cut the railway,) Mr. Winston Churchill said that military operations were in progress but were hampered by shortage of railway-stock, as six trains had been either captured or derailed.

INDIANS ISOLATED

A company of Indian infantry which was posted at Rumaila was isolated. The troops at Rumaila and the relief detachments who were 15 miles away had sustained severe casualties. Railway communication was interrupted in places and a large district was in a state of great disorder.

The small relief parties which hitherto had advanced had not been able to cope with the disorder. A considerable force was moving down from Bagdad, Mr. Churchill said, and he had asked the Indian Government to warn a further force to be ready in case of emergency.

TELLS OF MESOPOTAMIA

The Secretary of State for War pointed out that the communications of the army in Mesopotamia could be very largely maintained by the river Euphrates and did not depend on the railway. There was no reason to suppose, he added, that if sufficient effort were made, order could not be thoroughly re-established.

Dem Candidates To Canvass U.S.

(*Reuter's Service*)

Columbus, July 13.—Governor Cox and Mr. Franklin Roosevelt have decided to canvass every State during the coming Presidential election campaign.

It is expected that Mr. Roosevelt will shortly resign his post as Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Mississippi Won't Have "Objectors"

(*Reuter's Service*)

Jackson, Miss., July 13.—The Democratic State Committee of Mississippi has passed a resolution opposing the proposed migration of 8,000 Mennonite farmers from Canada to South Mississippi, on the ground that it would be undesirable to allow the entry of people who would refuse to let their children attend the public schools; who speak German only; and who are composed wholly of conscientious objectors, who refused to fight for the Allied cause in the war.

Note:—The Mennonites are a sect of Evangelical Protestants, whose doctrine enjoins non-resistance of violence and forbids the taking of oaths.

THIRD PARTY CHANCES GROW AS OLD-LINE LEADERS QUIT

"Independents" Make Ready To Offer La Follette For President

SITUATION TENSE

G.O.P. War Lords Far From Optimistic; Johnson Is The Issue

Chicago, July 14.—With the Republican festivities over, much interest is being shown in the coming convention of the "Committee of Forty-Eight" from which many expect a third party to develop.

A statement recently issued for the committee headed by Amos Pinchot, arraigns the Republicans for their failure to deal in the platform with "any of the serious problems of the day."

The new party is expected to have the support of the La Follette people in Wisconsin, who voted twenty-four votes through the Republican Convention without ever giving an inch.

Today's statement described the recent convention of Republicans as one designed to "drive all the followers of Roosevelt, Johnson and La Follette out of the party."

AWAIT JOHNSON WORD

Republican leaders expressing satisfaction over the nomination of Senator Warren G. Harding, of Ohio, for President still have to hear definite word from Senator Johnson, of California, and Senator Borah, of Idaho, bearing on active support of the Harding-Coolidge ticket.

"What about your happiness?" Senator Borah was asked in the midst of "I am happy" declarations coming from the departing leaders from National Chairman Will H. Hays down.

"I'm not the least bit happy, but that is because I have been ill," he replied. "I'll rest up a few days and then make a visit with my sister at Fairfield, Ill."

"What about the story of the Johnson-Borah bolt?" he was asked.

"Do not ask me to speak for Senator Johnson," he said; "but so far I have given no indication whatever of my future course. I will have something to say when I have rested up a bit."

HAYS HOLDS CAUCUS

National Chairman Hays has held numerous conferences in preparation for the campaign which has been placed in his hands by the courtesy of the nominee—the first time in political history that a candidate has not selected his own manager. Harry M. Daugherty, the Harding manager, himself, went before the national committee to ask Mr. Hays's re election.

"Let's get down to work and elect this ticket; we couldn't have a better one," were the words with which Chairman Hays got his lieutenants together.

A. T. Hert, of Kentucky, Lowden floor manager in the convention, whose delegation tipped the scales toward Senator Harding in that spectacular shift of votes on the ninth ballot, participated in the Hays conference. Like the others he predicted the election of Senator Harding.

"We have a good, strong platform and a good, strong ticket—what more can we ask?" said Senator James E. Watson, of Indiana, as he left for Indiana.

WU KWAN-HSIN IS CAPTURED IN WAR WITH GEN. WANG

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Hankow, July 17.—There was a slight engagement last night between the soldiers of General Wang Chuan-yuan, Tuchun of Hupeh and those of General Wu Kwang-hsin in the neighborhood of the railway line and the station. Some alarm was caused. There was rifle and machinegun fire but it did not last for half an hour. The Volunteers were called out but were dismissed this morning. Chinese kept pouring in to the Concessions during the night. Everything is quiet this morning, though there is still the possibility of a further outbreak. It is reported that General Wu Kwang-hsin has been taken prisoner at Wuchang.

Visitors to Chikunshan have been unable to proceed as the train was taken off last night.

$150,000 Is Cost Of S.N.R. Repairs; Who'll Pay Bill?

Repair work on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, torn up at Henli and Wongdu, when the gallant Tuchuns of Chekiang and Kiangsu shook their fists at each other a week ago, to the great alarm of the civilians, will cost $150,000.

The question now is who is going to foot the bill?

The expense up to the present is, of course being advanced by the railway administration.

But the damage was done by soldiers—Kiangsu soldiers, according to the Chekiang officials.

The Kiangsu Tuchun denies this, therefore he repudiates the liability.

The railway administration has filed a report with the office of the Kiangsu Tuchun with reference to the repairs, together with the amount of expenses incurred.

COLLEGE GLEE SINGERS RETURN WITH NEW BILL

Californians Will Play Ball This Afternoon And Sing Tonight

Arriving at the customs jetty at 7 o'clock last night, the twenty-one members of the University of California Glee Club are in Shanghai today, ready to perform on the ball diamond this afternoon and at the Olympic Theater tonight. Their baseball program in Shanghai includes games with the Shanghai club at 3:30 this afternoon and at 4:30 on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons. Their engagement at the Olympic will last for five nights with changes of program Tuesday and Thursday nights.

TONIGHT'S PROGRAM

The program for tonight, which will be repeated tomorrow, follows:

Hail to California (Morse '96) Glee Club.

Cletus Howell, Tenor Selections.

What Shall He Have? (Bishop), Glee Club.

Charles Strickfaden, champion saxaphonist.

Golden Bear Quartet. "Songs of the South."

Irving Neumiller, California's McCormack.

Old Friends—a medley, Glee Club.

Intermission.

Larry Blochman, the Talkative Magician.

Dave Phennig, Vamp Violinist.

Huzzah! (Buck), Glee Club.

Sumner Mering, in "Songs and Things:"

California Jazz Orchestra, Paul McCoy, leader.

a. Fee Fie Fo Fum.
b. Venetian Moon
c. Wondering.

Request Numbers Welcomed.

a. Palms of Victory (Rawlings '96)
b. All Hail (Bingham '06)

GLEE CLUB

The lineup for the baseball game this afternoon follows: McCoy, p; Phennig, c. Hyde, 1b; Parrish, 2b; Strickfaden, 3b; Walsh, ss; Neumiller, lf; Cobb, cf; Crystal, rf.

After their engagement here the Californian intended to go to Peking and Tientsin, but will have to content themselves with visits to Nanking and Hankow on account of the trouble in the North. They leave for Japan July 31.

BRITAIN PASSES FINANCE "PEAK"

Chancellor Of Exchequer Gives Roseate Account Of Nation's Climb

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, July 15.—Speaking at a banquet at the Mansion House tonight, which was attended by bankers and merchants, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, gave an optimistic review of Great Britain's financial position.

"We have passed the peak of our financial difficulties," he said, "and begun the downward path from the high levels to which we were forced to climb.

"The national debt has been reduced by two hundred millions and the floating debt by sixty millions. We are not creating fresh artificial credit."

DIET MEMBER CENSURED FOR SAYING JAPAN LOOKED "RED"

Nagai, Who Likened Hara Ministry To Lenin's, Will Be Punished

ATTEMPTED DEFENSE

Japanese Politicians Vote To Discipline Errant Orator, 256 To 132

Tokio, July 10.—The Seiyukai majority in the House of Representatives, says the Japan Advertiser of this date, voted yesterday afternoon, 256 to 132, to hand Mr. Ryutaro Nagai, who on Thursday compared the Hara Ministry to the Lenin Government, to the disciplinary committee. He was charged with having made an improper statement in the House of Representatives of the Imperial Diet.

The action of the House followed an attempt on the part of Mr. Nagai to explain to the audience why he had made his charge against the Government of Japan on Thursday. Immediately upon ascending the platform Mr. Nagai attempted to start a speech in defense of this charge. He had only begun to talk when Mr. Oku, the President of the House, ordered him from the platform. Mr. Oku called his attention to that fact that he was allowed to take the platform only on the condition that he withdraw his obnoxious statement of Thursday.

PROTESTS FROM OPPOSITION

As soon as Mr. Nagai descended from the rostrum Dr. Somei Uzawa, Seiyukai leader, occupied the platform and moved that Mr. Nagai be handed over to the disciplinary committee for the expression of an improper statement. The President at once referred Dr. Uzawa's motion to a vote. Out of a total number of 388 votes 256 "yeas" and 132 "nos" were recorded and it was resolved that Mr. Nagai be handed over to the disciplinary committee to be suitably punished for his improper utterances.

This action brought noisy protests from Kenseikai and Kokuminto members but the President paid no heed and the business of the day proceeded.

After numerous bills had been discussed and referred to special committees Mr. Seigo Nakano rose to introduce the bill for the appointment of a commission to investigate the Nikolaievsk affair. Mr. Nakano said that there is much misunderstanding regarding the Nikolaievsk affair and that this should be completely cleared up if possible. This would be the really sensible way he said in which to show sympathy to those who fell victims to the Bolshevist barbarity and their relatives.

REAL OBJECT IMPEACHMENT

Mr. Hara, the Premier, said that the real object of the proposal brought forward by Mr. Nakano seemed to be more of an attempted impeachment of the Government than an investigation of the Nikolaievsk incident. As to the latter the Premier explained the Government has several times published the real state of affairs and so he felt there should be no necessity for the appointment of a commission such as was proposed by Mr. Nakano.

Mr. Iwasaki moved that the debate be closed and carried his motion. On being put to the House Mr. Nakano's bill was rejected by a large majority.

The House rose at 5:45 o'clock.

BRITISH HORSES DIE SUDDENLY

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, July 14.—A number of horses belonging to the 12th Lancers, stationed at Buttevant, North Cork, died shortly after having been watered.

An analyst has been summoned to test the water.

Big Mine Fields Nearly Cleared

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, July 15.—In the House of Commons today replying to Viscount Curzon with regard to the sweeping up of mines, Mr. Bonar Law said that Great Britain and the United States had cleared the areas allotted to them.

France had nearly done so. Italy still had a considerable portion to do: it could not be stated when she would finish.

Germany had given an assurance that she would clear her areas, but the date of completion had not yet been fixed.

May Head Third Party In Race For White House

Sen. Robt. La Follette

The militant Senator from Wisconsin, first of the "progressives," is said to be heading a third party which will dispute with the Democrats and Republicans in the November elections.

(*Reuter's Service*)

Chicago, July 14.—The Third Party Convention has not yet been able to complete its platform.

Senator La Follette objects to the foreign plank, which endorses the League of Nations and favors the recognition of Soviet Russia, Irish independence and the raising of the Russian blockade.

He also objects to the plank advocating the nationalisation of essential industries.

GREY EXPRESSES FAITH IN U.S.A.

Briton Says America Will Not Be Wanting When She Is Needed

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, July 15.—Viscount Grey, addressing a meeting of the Council of the League of Nations Union today, said that he had hoped that the first meeting of the League of Nations would pass a unanimous resolution inviting Germany to become a member of the League, but the attitude of the Germans at Spa had left an impression on his mind that they had gone there to discover and exploit weak points in the treaty of Versailles, and to discover not how much but how little they could fulfil the treaty.

SHOW GOOD FAITH

Before Germany could be admitted to the League, Lord Grey continued, she must satisfy us that she had shown good faith and done her utmost to carry out the treaty. With regard to disarmament she had not done this.

Nevertheless, Lord Grey declared that he was of opinion that the League could not realise its ideals without America, Germany and Russia. The question of the admission of Russia could not be settled until it were seen which Government was involved.

U.S. WON'T FAIL

Lord Grey believed that, when the League of Nations wanted the help of the United States, that help would be forthcoming, provided that the League was not being degraded into an instrument of private national advantage.

Lord Grey emphasised the necessity for keeping public opinion informed of the work of the League of Nations. Public opinion was strong enough to prevent Governments going to war if it wished, but it was equally true that Governments were unable to avoid war unless public opinion itself were active on matters regarding policy.

Barnes Designs War Memorial

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, July 13.—Sir Frank Barnes is designing the National War Memorial which will be erected at Hyde Park Corner. The memorial will consist of a gigantic pylon with two flanking temples.

The style of the design is Egyptian, with great bas-reliefs, symbolical of the efforts of the Empire.

The whole design embodies the one idea of "Sacrifice."

PEKING CUT AWAY FROM WORLD WHEN WAR RAGES

All Communications Are Interrupted; Battle Near Tientsin

IS ANFU VICTORY

Little Hsu Successful In Opening Clash; Takes Yangtsun

CONSULS MOVE

Ask Chinese Not To Go Beyond Limits Set Forth In Treaty

Peking, transformed into a military camp and wholly surrounded by troops up to the number of probably 80,000, with the warfare of the Anfuites and the Chihli faction in full progress, is cut off from the rest of the world.

Following a battle between forces led by Hsu Shu-cheng and Chihli troops under Gen. Wu Pei-fu, from which Little Hsu emerged as victor having captured Yangtsun, principal city on the Peking-Tientsin line, all communication between the two cities has been broken. Telephone and telegraph lines ceased to work shortly after the occupation of Yangtsun by the Anfu troops. Railway traffic has been wholly suspended.

COMMUNICATION STOPS

The following notice was issued yesterday by the Great Northern Telegraph Company:

"Telegraphic communication with Peking and stations beyond is totally interrupted. As the train service Tientsin-Peking is suspended, telegrams for Peking and beyond can only be accepted at sender's risk and will be forwarded from Tientsin on restoration of lines or by best available means.

What meagre details of the strife in the area around the capital that have been received have come from Tientsin. Reports of the battle north of Tientsin received yesterday were as follows:

Yangtsun Taken By Little Hsu

(*Special To* THE CHINA PRESS)

Tientsin, July 17.—Anfu troops led personally by Hsu Shu-cheng have won a notable victory over Chihli troops at the important city of Yangtsun, 15 miles north of here on the Peking-Tientsin rail line, and the city is now in the hands of Little Hsu's forces.

Following this engagement it was reported that Gen. Wu Pei-fu's forces are retreating in disorder southward.

The subject of the warfare that has blazed up in the Tientsin area was discussed at a special meeting of the Consular body here and as a result of the meeting a communication has been addressed to the local Chinese authorities requesting observance of the provisions of the 1902 protocol, which defines limits in which fighting may be carried on. A joint military mission representing British, French, Japanese and American interests has left Tientsin for Yangtsun. No word from this mission has been received since its departure, but there has been ample confirmation of the victory of the Anfu forces.

Besides other actions taken by the consular body, it has forwarded a wireless message to the doyen of the diplomatic corps at Peking to be presented to the Central Government.

Traffic To Capital Wholly Paralysed

Tientsin, July 17.—Later—Serious fighting has occurred at points in the Lofa and Yangtsun districts immediately to the north of Tientsin. This area was one of the battlegrounds through the period of the Boxer rebellion.

All communication by telegraph and telephone between Tientsin and Peking has now been broken and traffic over the rail line to the capital is altogether paralysed owing to the complete blocking of the line by troops. It is not known when communica-

tion either by wire or by rail can be restored.

CHANG HSUN TAKEN?

Chang Hsun, the notorious monarchist, has been captured by General Wu Chang-cheh in a boat at Shanyuan while traveling in disguise across the Grand Canal to Hsuchowfu, according to reports circulated by the office of the Northern internal peace delegation at Shanghai.

From the same source, it is learned that Tuan's army is meeting with success along the Peking-Mukden line, in the vicinity of Kuanhsien, Chihli and at Chengchow, Honan the headquarters of General Wu Pei-fu.

The local office says that Chao Ti, the Honan Tuchun, is in flight, after being attacked by Wu Kwan-hsin, the brother-in-law of Tuan.

MORE FIGHTING

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tientsin, July 16, 7 p.m.—Fighting broke out at Yangtsun on the Peking-Tientsin railway yesterday evening and continued today.

The railway service between Tientsin and Peking is interrupted and the telephones and telegraphs have been cut.

The Diplomatic Corps at Peking is stated to be considering taking whatever measures are necessary.

An international body, numbering forty persons, left Tientsin for Yangtsun this afternoon to verify the report that the line has been cut.

Wounded continue to arrive in Peking from Liuliho.

No details of the fighting are yet available.

NEWS FROM CHENGTU

Chengtu, July 5.—The forces of the Tuchun of Szechuen have been badly defeated and are retring on Chengtu. The Yunnanese have occupied Tzechow. The Tuchun has left Chengtu to encourage his troops to a final effort.

The 3rd and 5th Divisions are remaining neutral while the 4th and 8th are also giving no help to General Hsiung.

Timber Conference

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 15.—The British Empire Forestry Conference today unanimously approved the suggested standardisation and verification of forest terminology throughout the Empire.

Mr. Mackay, of the Forests Commission of Victoria, introduced the subject of Empire resources and consumption and presented an interesting tabulated statement on the subject.

In the course of the discussion on "The Scope for Imperial Development," stress was laid on the following points, (1) that the United Kindom and the chief timber-using portions of the Empire might take a greater proportion of their timber from the Empire than they did during the war; (2) that, to this end, a commercial survey of the timber available in the Empire was most important; and (3) that Forest Departments should closely co-operate with the trades using timber, in planning the exploitation of timber supplies and guaranteeing the quality and species of timbers, exported from the Empire.

Alcoholic Fuel Under Discussion

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 15.—The Fuel Research Board has issued a memorandum regarding the employment of alcohol as fuel.

After referring to the great suitability of alcohol for certain classes of motor vehicles, Col. Sir Frederic Nathan, the well-known expert in explosives, who is a member of the Board, states that alcohol cannot be produced economically in Great Britain but that there are large tracts available in the Dominions where the cost of production would be less and where it is possible to grow vegetable substances containing the starch or sugar necessary for power alcohol. The matter is being investigated by various Dominions and Colonies.

Sir Frederic Nathan points out that molasses are very suitable as raw material, while in the tropical portions of the Empire there are vast quantities of rapidly growing vegetation suitable. Research work has been initiated with the object of treating such cheaply.

STRIKE IS OVER

(Reuter's Service)

Melbourne, July 14.—The gas-workers, who struck on June 12, have accepted a compromise with the employers.

FRESH CRISIS

London, July 14.—A fresh crisis has arisen in the strike of wireless operators. The Underwood negotiations, begun on the basis of the men's original demands, have broken down.

The recent resumption of work was conditional on a settlement being reached within a month, which ends on July 23.

War Notes From Chinese Papers

It has been authoritatively learned that the mandate dismissing Tsao Kun and Wu Pei-fu was not sealed by the President himself. The seal was taken away from him after he had been placed under the vigilance of the Anfuites and was chopped on the document without his knowledge. As a result, the Chihli militarists refuse to obey the recent mandate ordering the cessation of hostilities, stating that this one might be also forged.

As the Chihli leaders are taking a firm stand in their demands against the Anfuites, the numerous self-appointed mediators have finally abandoned their mission.

Tuan has ordered the ninth division to protect his private personal property at Tuanho. He himself is planning to take up his residence at Peiyuan or in the legation quarters, if the Diplomatic Corps allows him to.

Premier Chin Yung-peng has gone to Fengtien with the view of asking Chang Tso-lin to mediate instead of taking up arms against his former master, Marshal Tuan.

Ten battalions of Jehol Troops under command of Gen. Chiang Kwei-ti have arrived in Peking. They will perform garrison duties round the Presidential Palace.

Tuchun Ni Shih-chung of Anhui has been ousted by foreigners in Peiteho as a political undesirable. He is obliged to return to Tientsin, residing at the Italian Concession. His bodyguards have been disarmed by Tsao Kun.

The Peking Police point out that the Chihli troops were about to bottle up the Capital so martial law must be fully observed.

The Diplomatic Corps has lodged a protest against the militarists in tearing up railway bridges and sections along the various lines.

Admiral Sah Cheng-ping, Acting Premier, has once more filed his resignation, saying that he did not wish to be "dragged in."

Government airplanes are distributing handbills urging the third division, Wu Pei-fu's troops and the first, second and fourth mixed brigades to surrender.

At a meeting of the Diplomatic Corps, it was decided to help maintaining the peace of Peking and to send one delegate each from all the legations to cooperate with the local bodies in feeding the public.

Local organisations in Peking have organised a Food Relief Society. Former Premier Kiang Shao-chung has been elected chairman.

It is reported that Chu Tung-fung, in command of one of the divisions of the Border Defense Army, has disbanded his troops after paying them off. He stated that he could not bear to see brothers fighting one another.

The Ministry of Communications has instructed the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company to maintain their usual service between Shanghai and Tientsin and promised the firm proper protection along the route.

Gold Tablet For Roosevelt Pew

In the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, New York City, on May 20, a gold tablet in the pew occupied by the Theodore Roosevelts for many years was unveiled. The inscription reads: "In memoriam. Theodore Roosevelt (1858-1919), who in his youth listened here to the Gospel and became a member of this church."

Correspondence

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir: The natural anguish which a Chinese feels at the civil war now breaking out around us, which brings in its train the dislocation of trade, looting, the unbridled excesses of the so-called soldiery, and the untold sufferings of the innocent defenseless non-combatants, leads me to turn for counsel to the wide public which your paper serves. What are the causes of this fighting? What the principles involved? Whom should we support? And what may we hope as a result of this bloodletting?

For any essential principles involved in the fighting I can discern none. Anfu and Chihli are but names of two equally rapacious, contemptible political gangs, differing from each other only in their conceptions of whom the "deserving Democrats" are. Lately a number of "associations" like the Kiangsu Educational Association, the Worlds' Chinese Students Federation, the Western Returned Students' Union have been influenced to bolster up the Tsao Kun and Chang Tso-lin crowd by injecting into the atmosphere the cry that the Anfu crowd are pro-Japanese, with the consequent implication that the Anti-Anfuites are Anti-Japanese and therefore pro-Chinese. It is only too true that little Hsu would sell his soul for Japanese support, but it is as equally true that Chang Tso-lin whom the Anti-Anfuites are using as an anvil for the Wu Pei-fu hammer is nothing but a Japanese satrap; he of Manchuria is well known to be at the beck and call of Tokio. To brand one gang as traitors and to label the other as patriots is to close our eyes to recent events, and the records of the contending chieftains.

No principle is involved in this fight, nor can the writer see any difference in the character of the men leading the fray. Of the Anfu party leaders nothing needs to be said; their names are anathema to the rank and file of the people. But what of their opponents? President Hsu Shih-chang, the nominal leader of the Chihli crowd was the nominee of the Anfu majority party in Parliament; he was in fact elected by them; and the best that can be said of him is that he is a past master in the art of fence riding, and his mandates are marvels of literary form.

Chang Tso-lin was a notorious Hunghutsze bandit chief, whom the weak policy of the government has allowed to live to rob the people of Manchuria through due process of law. Lu Yung-ting of Kwangsi who with Tsen Chuan-hsuan and others are supporting the Chihli party in the South, was also no more than a bandit. For Tsao Kun's affection for the republican cause one only needs turn back to 1916, when he was one of the strongest supporters of Yuan Shih-kai's monarchical movement. It was but last year that he nearly precipitated a civil war when he and his present ally Chang Tso-lin were fighting for the Vice-Presidency. And what needs to be said of the notorious royalist Chang Hsun whom the Anti-Anfuites are now sending to fight Tuan Chi-jui, in order to "to preserve the constitution"?

Save for the difference between the "ins" and "outs," the difference in the principles or rather lack of principles, and the character of the Anfu and Chihli leaders, is the difference between tweedledee and tweedledum.

There remains the group of "intellectuals" in Shanghai, the only leaders who retain some sense of patriotism, and whose voices carry moral weight with the people—Sun Sat-sen, Tang Shao-yi, Wu Ting-fang and Tang Chi-yao, the hero of the Anti-Yuan revolution. But whether because of incapacity or the caprices of fate, only the last named has any armed force behind him. Recent events indicate, which no mere denial can lay the ghost, that they have thrown in their lot with the Anfu group of militarists. How they could believe that one gang is any better than the other surpasses my imagination. Truly politics makes strange bed fellows!

As a downtrodden citizen I would say to the Anfu and the antis, "A plague on both your houses. China loses whoever scores. May you cut each other's throats on land and sea, and it will be good riddance." But I fear the only casualties in this "war" will be among the innocent non-combatants.

A last word. The summer heat is truly exasperating; it has "got" better men than I. How can any one suggest as a solution of our troubles that we lay our case before the Supreme Council or the League of Nations, that sane moral force which made the Shantung Award, which encouraged the Poles to make war on starving, typhus ridden Soviet Russia, and which bids fair to settle the trouble between Dublin Castle and the Irish! Yours etc.,

R. B. S.

July 17, 1920.

PARIS GARTERS

No Metal Can Touch You

are preferred throughout the world by the well bred and cultured gentleman because:

They are tailored to fit the leg gently and securely.

The patented PARIS rubber fastener holds the hose trimly without tearing.

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All metal parts are nickled brass—perspiration cannot rust them.

Ask for the genuine PARIS Garters and take nothing else. Imitations, at any price, cost you too much.

A. STEIN & COMPANY
Makers—CHICAGO, U. S. A.

PARIS GARTERS No metal can touch you

Distributors: Muller, Phipps & Hodges, Ltd., Shanghai, Hongkong, Peking.

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No. 67 Route Vallon, No. 71 Route Vallon and No. 19 Route Pichon

We still have for sale the following:—

HOUSES FOR SALE

ROUTE VALLON, near French Park, modern house, containing dining, drawing, and four bedrooms, 3 fully furnished modern bath-rooms, tiled pantry and kitchen, large hall and verandah, garden and tennis.

ROUTE CORNEILLE, near French Park, 5-roomed house, containing dining, drawing and 3 bed-rooms, 2 modern fully equipped bathrooms, hot water service, tiled kitchen and pantry, garden and tennis.

ROUTE VALLON, near French Park, 7-roomed house, containing dining, drawing, and 5 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, garden and tennis.

LAND FOR SALE

2 Mow lot at corner of Rue Corneille and Massenet, near French Park.

3 Mow lot at corner of Rue Lafayette and Massenet, near French Park.

15 Mow lot on Ward Rd. suitable for factory.

25 Mow lot on Ward Rd. suitable for factory.

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STERLING short loans arranged in amounts from £100 to £5,000 on local securities.

Mex. Taels, or American Gold short loans arranged in amounts from $1,000 to G. $20,000 on local securities.

We have other properties for sale

Raven Trust Company, Limited.

15 Nanking Road, Shanghai

MILLINERY

FANCHON will display the Season's Latest Modes in Artistic Millinery at the Palace Hotel's Alexandria Room, on Monday and Tuesday, July 19th and 20th.

Travellers in the States are no doubt familiar with her shop in San Francisco.

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INSURANCE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

Marine open covers and special contracts drawn to fit your business. Fire Insurance carefully written. A fire prevention service that cuts the cost.

Agents and Attorneys for

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Raven Trust Building, 15, Nanking Road, Shanghai
Telephones: Central 1044 and 1045

REPAIR IT NOW

Never neglect needed repair work. If the roof starts to leak, the windows rattle, doors sag, walls crumble and ceilings crack, the house is giving sure symptoms that it needs attention.

It's work that must be done sooner or later. Prescribe a little of the *right* kind of repairs *now* and save a great deal of the trouble and expense bound to be caused if minor house ailments are allowed to develop into serious disorders.

If the old building isn't right, *make it right.* Just a little overhauling puts new life in old homes or business buildings.

Repairs, replacements, additions and alterations all require good building materials. Not only can we supply the right materials but we can also tell you the right way to use them. Let us be your "repair doctor—see us at once.

Sole Agents in China & Japan

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4 WEEK-END TRIPS.

Beautiful Surf Bathing

First trip this Season—

S.S. HSIN NING-SHAO
Leaves Shanghai 5 p.m.
Friday, July 23rd.
Arrives Shanghai,
MONDAY 5 a.m.

Round Trip
including all meals

$25.00

Early Applications for State Rooms, etc, should be made to——

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First Try——
Vollenhoven's Beer

And then say whether a better
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is obtainable.

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Live Wire Concern To Sell

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ONE OF THE "BIG FIVE" TYRE-MAKERS IN THE UNITED STATES

An exceptional opportunity to the right parties. See

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Mix it with an equal parts of Whisky and add Tansan. *"One of the best drinks going!"*

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The efficiency of a Car, likewise, is the efficiency of its least efficient member.

The manufacturers of the Studebaker Car have set their ambition on the highest pinnacle of modern achievement.

In the full knowledge that one faulty part of the Car would nullify all the excellence of the other parts, Studebaker manufacturers have enlisted the aid of the world's most famous engineers, designers and craftsmen, who have succeeded in evolving a Car whose every detail is efficiency and reliability — the Studebaker "Special Six."

Beautiful in Design

Thoroughly Modern ***Mechanically Right***

These three features combined are at your service for the price you may easily pay for a car of very much inferior performance.

THE Studebaker

SERIES 20
"SPECIAL-SIX"

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

36 Bubbling Well Road, Garage Telephones: West 1641, 1642 and 1643

DATE OF ARRIVAL OF CONGRESSMEN NOT YET KNOWN

No word has yet been received indicating the exact time of arrival of the congressional party that is to visit China and the Philippines, but it is known here that Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, former Minister to China, is with the party. Since his departure he has been a legal counsellor at Washington representing the Chinese Government.

The party of legislators, which includes three United States senators, numbers upwards of 150 persons, as many of the congressmen have their wives and families with them. They sailed early in the month on the U.S.S. Transport Great Northern from San Francisco and were to make a brief stay at Honolulu.

A wireless message was despatched to the ship yesterday by the American Consulate and it is probable that the time of its arrival will be stated in a reply looked for today or tomorrow.

Japan Councillor Flays California

(*Reuter's Service*)

New York, July 13.—Mr. Kentaro, Japanese Privy Councillor, in the course of an interview, said that the proposed anti-Japanese legislation in California would cause an ineffaceably bad impression in Japan.

Good or bad feeling between America and Japan, he added, depended on the action of California.

Mr. Kentaro declared that America would never play the role properly belonging to her in Asia until she was able to judge the Asiatic nations by their standards of conduct, instead of by race.

QUESTION TAKEN UP

Washington, July 14.—Unofficial exchanges have already occurred, arising from the petition circulated in California urging the amendment of the State law to limit the rights of Orientals to hold real estate by lease.

It is understood that the likelihood of the success of the petition has caused officials to realise that there must soon be formal negotiations between Japan and the United States, with the object of reaching a clearer understanding of the difficult issues growing out of the steady increase of the Japanese population in the Pacific Coast States.

Negotiations may possibly be deferred until California adopts restrictive measures, but it is not doubted that negotiations will promptly follow such action.

Express Company Wants Consolidation

(*Reuter's Service*)

New York, July 13.—The American Railway Express Company has asked the Inter-State Commerce Commission to authorise the consolidation of an express transportation business combination, including the Adams, American, Wells-Fargo and Southern Express Companies.

Mutt And Jeff In Court

Mr. Harry Conway Fisher, known as "Bud Fisher," cartoonist to the Daily Express, obtained an injunction in the Chancery Division recently against Sir Albert Butt, Mr. Oscar Barrett, Mr. Leon Pollock, and Mr. Larry Ceballos for alleged infringement of copyright, says The London Times.

Counsel stated that "Bud Fisher" was the owner of the copyright of the "Mutt" and "Jeff" cartoons. The cartoonist complained of an infringement of his copyright by representation on the stage of the Empire Theater of the same two characters by two variety artists known as Little Tich and Ray Kay, who appeared in a production of a musical play "The Red Mill." Sir Alfred Butt and Mr. Oscar Barrett appeared on the program as being the managing director and manager of the theater respectively, and Mr. Leon Pollock and Mr. Larry Ceballos as the producers of the play.

Mr. Gilbert Beyfus, for Alfred Butt and Mr. Barrett, said they consented that the injunction should go against them, but there was to be no order against them for costs or damages.

His Lordship accordingly granted an injunction against all the defendants.

MUTT & JEFF — Mutt Certainly Put This Brick To A Severe Test — By Bud Fisher

MUTT, I'M FORMING A STOCK COMPANY TO PUT THIS NEW BRICK OF MINE ON THE MARKET! IT'S FIVE BUCKS A SHARE! HOW MANY DO YOU WANT?
BUT I DON'T KNOW ANYTHING ABOUT YOUR BRICK! IS IT O.K.?
IS IT O.K.? LISTEN! FIRE, WATER AND WEATHER ARE SOUP FOR THIS PATENT BRICK! IT'S A MARVEL!
MAYBE YOU'RE RIGHT! LET ME LOOK AT IT.
IT HAS ALL THE QUALITIES OF STEEL YET IT'S ONLY A BRICK. IT'S THE HOD-CARRIERS' FRIEND! IT'S UNBREAKABLE!
UNBREAKABLE?
DO YOU MIND IF I TEST IT?
THUMP!
THE BRICK'S A WONDER! PUT ME DOWN FOR FIVE SHARES OF STOCK!
WHAT TH'-?
29

News Brevities

The executive officers of the American University Club will hold a tiffin meeting at the Union Club, 18 The Bund, tomorrow at 12:30 o'clock. Certain important matters will come up for action.

* * *

The annual general meeting of the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd., will be held on July 29 at 5 p.m.

* * *

Danish members of the Shanghai Club were at home to their friends yesterday at the club.

* * *

The annual general meeting of the Li Teh Oil Mill will be held on Monday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock.

* * *

Shanghai Amateur Swimming Association will hold its annual general meeting at the Rowing Club tomorrow evening at 6 o'clock.

* * *

The second challenge cup of the Shanghai Yacht Club will be competed for this morning at 8:25 o'clock.

* * *

The July monthly cup competition of the Shanghai Golf Club will be played off at the Kiangwan Links this morning at 10 o'clock.

* * *

The U. S. Shipping Board cargo carrier Keketicut was towed into port yesterday for engine repairs necessitated by a breakdown off Shanghai while the vessel was on her maiden voyage from New York to Hongkong.

* * *

The second shoot of the Delaware cup of the Shanghai Clay Pigeon Club will be shot off today at 4:30 o'clock.

* * *

A Yunnan telegram yesterday states that preparations are now complete to remove the old Parliament to Chungking. The Shanghai Constitutionalist leaders have been informed.

* * *

Japanese residents here are taking preventative measures against a possible outbreak of cholera among their community. Injections are being given at the Japanese Club on Boone Road.

* * *

Lady and Miss Fraser sailed for Tientsin on the Tungchow yesterday morning.

* * *

Dr. Wu Ting-fang, the veteran Southern leader, is expected to arrive in Shanghai today.

* * *

The librarian of the American Women's Club will be in the office of the Carlton Cafe, Tuesday, July 20 and again on Tuesday, August 3, to receive and give out books to the members of the Club.

* * *

Mrs. Ed. H. Everett and daughter, Miss Lucile Everett, and son are sailing today on the Korea Maru for a visit of several months in America.

AMERICAN SONG SERVICE

The American Song Service is to be held at 5 o'clock this afternoon at the Masonic Hall. The speakers will be the Rev. Clarence Wyatt Bispham, of New York City, and Dr. W. W. Peter. A special collection is to be taken for the expenses of the summer service.

Band Program

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Garden on Monday, beginning at 5:30 p.m.:

March—"Decisions" ..... Brown
Overture—"Comedy" ..Keler Bela
Waltz—"San Sebastian" ..Dodwell
Selection—"By the Mississippi" ..... Knowles
Song—"At Twilight" ... Retford
Selection—"The Daughter of the Regiment" .... Donizetti

R. Dramis,
Musician-in-Charge.

You will keep dry all days inside Beacons

Rain cannot penetrate a Beacon" Coat. Over 30 000 Overseas Men and Women have found this to be true. They bought as you can buy—on the clear understanding that your money will be returned in full if the Coat leaks, goes sticky or fails in any way.

BEACON OILSKINS
NEVER GO STICKY OR LEAK

Beacon Oilskins are made for both sexes and all ages from 3 years old upwards, and are specially seasoned before despatch Abroad. You can save time, and buy safely, by ordering any of the following now, without waiting for the Catalogue.

THE CONNAUGHT COAT FOR MEN Smart Raglan Style, in China Silk Oilskin, the lightest Oilskin Coat, made specially for Hot Countries; in Black, Yellow, Grey, Dark Green, Navy or Brown; Single Silk, 12-ozs. weight, 57/6; Double Silk (two thicknesses) 32-ozs. weight, 77/6. Hat to match. Lined Silk, in Black or Colours, 11/6.

THE PATRICIA COAT FOR WOMEN is exactly the same as the CONNAUGHT in material, Raglan Shape, weight, and price. The colours are different: Sage, Primrose, Amethyst, Navy, Black, Brown, Mole and Myrtle. Hats to match. Lined Silk, in Black or Colours, 11/6.

THE FALKLAND COAT FOR MEN is the lightest Cambric Oilskin made. Smartly cut, with easy Raglan shoulders, wide 54-in. skirt, two big pockets, shoulders lined across, and storm tabs to cuffs and throat. 3 lbs. weight, in Black, 38/6; in Grey green, Dark green, or Tan-brown, 42/- Sou'westers to match, 6/- and 7/- respectively.

THE PIONEER COAT FOR HORSEMEN is made of Double Oilskin throughout, with a Triple Overlap Blizzard-proof front, and an extra wide 120-in. skirt. It has a button-up back-vent, 30-in. long, an inner extending-flap which completely covers the saddle, knee-straps, wind-cuffs, and 2 roomy pockets. Grey-green colour, 4 lbs. weight, 59/6; the same Coat with a Wool Fleece lining and Sporting Belt to Buckle, 45 5s. Haydee Oilskin Sporting Hat to match, 7/-.

MINIATURE OILSKINS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS from 27 ins. long (three year old size) at 17/6, to 44 ins. long at 30/-. Ten intermediate sizes and prices. In Black only. the Girl's Coat has a belted back. Children's Sou'westers lined, 4/6.

TO ORDER:—State Coat needed, Colour, Chest-measurement, height, and send remittance for price. We pay Postage and Insurance. Full money back straight away if you are not perfectly satisfied.

BEACON CATALOGUE FREE

If you prefer to inspect the full range before ordering please write for our booklet Weather Comfort describing the World-famous Beacon Weather Wear for all, to

J. BARBOUR & SONS, LTD.,
No. 155 Beacon Buildings.
SOUTH SHIELDS, ENGLAND.

PUBLIC HEALTH NOTICE

Dr. Stanley, the Municipal Health Officer, in his Public Health notice, says:—

"Do not consume milk or cream which has not been boiled or STERILIZED"

Bad fresh milk is more dangerous than bad meat. Many cases of severe illness among adults and of deaths among children, due to the milk supply, have been recorded by doctors.

Take no chances but drink

MILKMAID STERILIZED - MILK -

which is absolutely safe and pure, as it is prepared by the perfectly clean and hygienic process of sterilization

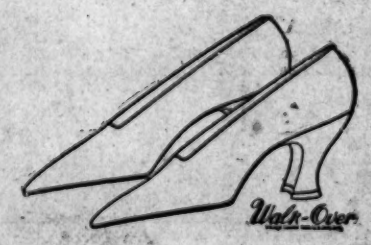
STERILISED MILKMAID MILK

SOLD BY ALL STORES

O.V.B. OREGON VERY BEST

LOGANBERRY JUICE
Serve it for Luncheon, Dinner or Dance

Gande, Press & Co., Agents.



Compare our shoes—the patterns—the leathers—the prices—with other shoes and be convinced that

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are the best for your money to-day. See our line of hot weather shoes made of white kid, buckskin and canvas.

There is genuine comfort in every pair.

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24 NANKING ROAD
Wear Keds, Ideal Tennis and Vacation Footwear

American Soda Fountain
Open Evenings
All Waters Carbonised by Watson's
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WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD., SHANGHAI

EVERYTHING FOR LADIES' WEAR

SUPREME VALUE is the keynote of every department in this great store. Our vast purchasing power and tremendously strong position in the markets of the world enable us to secure for our customers MOST SUBSTANTIAL

ADVANTAGES IN PRICE, VARIETY AND QUALITY.

LADIES' RAINCOAT
The latest, with large art coloured collar and cuffs. All sizes.
Price $19.50

WHITE VOILE GOWNS
Latest style, very smartly cut, short sleeves, trimmed filet lace, wide band of filet lace on skirt.
PRICE $47.50

PRETTY WHITE VOILE FROCK
With embroidered skirt, suitable for summer wear; similar to sketch.
Price $15.00

Exclusive Millinery
We have on show a splendid assortment of charming model hats for present wear. These are good value and prices are moderate
$17.50, $19.50, $27.50, $35.00

CREPE DE CHINE GOWN
New shape, round neck, exact to sketch, trimmed swansdown at neck and sleeves; colour pale blue.
Price $16.50

SMART VOILE GOWN
Trimmed filet lace, embroidered front, collar and cuffs of pink voile, very chic.
OUR PRICE $18.50

WE HAVE LONDON TRAINED LADY ASSISTANTS ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE

THE NORMAN
up-to-date weatherproof coat, cut on new lines, similar to sketch.
PRICE $32.00

TENNIS HAT
White pique with band of black ribbonn; very light.
PRICE $5.50

TAGEL STRAW HATS
Trimmed with band of fancy ribbon; many styles to choose from
Price $10.50

WE INVITE YOU TO CALL AND INSPECT OUR NEW STOCK OF GOWNS, EVENING DRESSES, SPORTS COATS AND MILLINERY.

FIGURED VOILE GOWN
A very pretty model in fine pale blue, check voile, suitable for afternoon wear. Similar to sketch.
PRICE $19.50

WHITE SPORTS JUMPER
All wool, suitable for Tennis and Golf. Button front, long belt, double cuffs; special value.
Price $21.00

We have a number of new styles in charming figured voile gowns, all colours and patterns
SPLENDID VALUE, FROM $18.50

ARCADE CONSTRUCTION

Pleaes Note:

that while the Szechuen Road section of our new up-to date front is being fitted

THE ONLY ENTRANCE WILL BE FROM NANKING ROAD.

NEW MODEL SPORTS COAT
All wool with large roll collar, colours: fawn with salmon collar or red with fawn collar; saxe with grey collar.
Price $25.50

CREPE DE CHINE GOWNS
Charming style as sketch new shape round neck, short sleeves, colours: pale pink, pale blue, pale green.
SPLENDID VALUE PRICE $16.50

GIRLS' RAINCOATS
Weatherproof cloth, light quality.
PRICE FROM $7.00

RAIN COAT
New trench model extra light weight as sketch.
SPECIAL VALUE.
Price $15.50

NEW SPORTS COAT
With belt, closed front and long belt. Colors fawn, green collar and cuffs.
PRICE $25.50

VOILE BLOUSES
New large collar, trimmed filet laces. We have a number of these charming afternoon blouses to choose from.
PRICE $10.50

DAINTY COTTON CREPE
Blouses, flowered design as sketch, in blue, mauve, grey, etc.
PRICE $3.75

A small assortment of pretty muslin blouses have just come to hand; new round neck, trimmed lace, very special value.
PRICE $4.50

SILK SPORTS JUMPER
Pure knitted silk, colour pale blue with navy band at waist.
SPECIAL VALUE, PRICE $29.50

RAINCOAT
Made from extra light quality rubber; color fawn.
PRICE $15.50

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD., SHANGHAI

TERMS — CASH -:- NO CREDIT

CITIZENS THRASH ITALIAN STRIKERS

Exasperated By State's Supineness They Force Recalcitrant Crews To Run Trains

GIOLITTI TALKS OF PAST

Defends His Foreign Policy As Italy's Premier Before The War

Rome, June 17.—Newspapers welcoming the program of the new Government, "social justice, economic and financial restoration and the observance of laws," remark that it would be well to commence with carrying out the last item by calling to order the strikers, who are rendering the life of their compatriots in Northern Italy unendurable by an ingenious variety of obstructions.

Although food is scarce and dear, hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of fruit and vegetables are rotting in stations, the railway men constantly refusing to allow trains to proceed if carrying carabineers, royal guards or other upholders of law and order, or if suspected of carrying arms and ammunition which might be used to overpow proletariat anarchists, either in Italy or abroad, or even arbitrarily because they decide a train shall go no further.

The latest overbearing proceeding is that the railway men of Piedmont refuse to convey Italian wine addressed abroad, presumably in the hope of reducing the price to the home consumer.

The public, however, is at last losing patience, and have forced the movement of some trains by the argument of fisticuffs employed with such effect that the recalcitrant crews have agreed to take the trains to their destination.

The Giornale d'Italia says the state of things has become "intolerable," and calls upon the new Cabinet to end it without delay.

Rome, June 16.—Giovanni Giolitti, the new Italian Premier, in a talk with the correspondent of the Havas Agency here today, justified the foreign policy of Italy under his guidance before the war, with regard to the Triple Alliance, and pointed to the fact that his influence was thrown at the outbreak of the war toward keeping Italy, then a member of that alliance, in a position of neutrality.

The new Premier assured the correspondent of Italy's strong friendship for France, and recalled the happenings of August 1, 1914, when, finding himself in Paris, he went to the Italian Embassy and asked the Attache there to transmit his request to the Government at Rome that Italy immediately proclaim her neutrality.

"Naturally," remarked the Premier, "this did not harm France."

Premier Giolitti declared that the Triple Alliance treaty was renewed in 1913 with the retention of the provision that one power was bound to support another only if the latter were attacked. The treaty was not altered in a single respect upon its renewal, he declared. It was true, the Premier said, that he tried to have it modified, but in favor of Italy. The modifications which he suggested, however, were not accepted by Germany and Austria.

In closing the interview the Premier alluded to the difficulties of the situation and added:

"You must understand that I have taken up a heavy burden. I will do my best."

Japanese Deny Any Participation In Chinese Strife

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Tokio, July 16.—The Foreign Office declares that Japan's attitude of neutrality and non-interference in the internal feuds of China has not been changed and will not be changed.

The necessary instructions, it is stated, have been given to Japanese officials and civil and military residents in China.

The Foreign Office adds that this declaration has been necessitated by the "baseless rumors and allegations that Japan is backing one faction against another; that Japanese capitalists have been asked for war funds; and that Japanese officers employed in training the Frontier Defence Army are interfering in the internal political disturbances."

The statement concludes:

"These officers were especially warned not to interfere, and from the outset these instructions have been faithfully followed."

Canada Names Taft As Arbiter

(*Reuter's Service*)

Montreal, July 13.—Ex-President Taft has been appointed to represent the Grand Trunk Railway on the board of arbitration which is to determine the amount the Dominion Government shall pay for the Grand Trunk stock, which it is acquiring.

Bolivian Rebels Seize President

(*Reuter's Service*)

Santiago de Chile, July 13.—The Chilean Government has received private news from La Paz, Bolivia, that the revolutionaries have seized the President and the Ministers.

Senor Saavedra, the leader of the Republican Party, organised the movement which led to the overthrow of the Government.

Titled American Who Joins Nevada Colony

Although the purpose of her visit to Nevada has not been divulged and her attorney refuses to make any definite statements concerning her visit, it is generally understood that Lady Hadfield, wife of England's largest steel manufacturer, has taken up her residence in the little town of Minden, Nev., for the purpose of obtaining a divorce. That she selected Minden, the little country seat town made famous by Mary Pickford, leads many Nevadians to believe that the intended to follow Mary's example and avoid publicity. Lady Hadfield was formerly Miss Frances Wickersham, of Philadelphia, but has lived in England since her marriage to Sir Robert Hadfield.

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Book "Dog Diseases and How to Feed" Sent free on request.
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118 West 31st St.
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READY TO HOUSE TOURISTS

French Are Pushing Battlefield Hotel Projects

Paris, June 2.—American visitors to France during the Summer can be comfortably housed, the French tourist bureaus assert.

This expression of confidence followed an inquiry at the steamship offices, which revealed that there will not be more than 40,000 American tourists coming to France during the next three months because of lack of accommodations. Original estimates placed the minimum number at 100,000, but later investigations developed that it was impossible to transport half that number.

In order to be certain of providing places for guests, the Paris hotel owners have asked the Government to turn over at once hotels at present occupied by various French and allied missions and other officials. The Government has promised to give up at least four or five hotels by July 1 and in an emergency these can be used to take care of the Summer rush of tourists.

At the tourist agencies the belief is expressed that the Senate will ratify the Chamber of Deputies measure appropriating 30,000,000 francs for the erection of hotels in the devastated regions and otherwise facilitating trips to the battlefields by tourists. A conference of French Government officials, bankers and hotel owners will be held next Autumn for the purpose of arranging for a number of new hotels to be financed by co-operation of the Government and bankers.

THE man who would forge to the front in this competitive age must be a man of prompt and determined decision. Like Caesar, he must burn his ships behind him, and make retreat forever impossible. Prompt decision and sublime audacity have carried many a successful man over perilous crises where deliberation would have been ruin. Are you still undecided about WIDLER'S MUSK, if so it won't be for long. Forget all the other trade names by which Musk is known but remember WIDLER'S MUSK, the MUSK that will eventually predominate. Send Chinese Postal Money Orders for $300 to Mr. Elly Widler, Ta Tsing-lu, Szechuen Province, and he will mail you a sample of one pound of WIDLER'S MUSK. Tel. Widler-Kong Ting (Ta Tsing-lu) Bentleys Code.

ONE OF OUR CUSTOMERS QUITS US!

The manager of one of the large Shanghai banks declined yesterday (temporarily, I hope) to renew his advertising contract with the TRANS-PACIFIC magazine on the ground that his last year's advertising had brought such an increase of business that his bank didn't have room enough or men enough to handle it conveniently.

It was tough to lose him (even temporarily) but it was encouraging to learn from such an authoritative source that TRANS-PACIFIC advertising boosts business to that extent.

If you are not afraid of overworking your men or outgrowing your quarters, I would like to talk to you about advertising in the TRANS-PACIFIC.

ARTHUR WEST
Resident Representative
THE TRANS-PACIFIC MAGAZINE
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British Made British Made

The most popular and reliable machine made.

There are many Raleighs 15 and 20 years old, which are running today as smoothly as the day they left the works.

Popular Raleigh Frame, 24 inches, Free wheel, front and rear Rim Brakes, Warwick Tyres.

SPECIAL NET PRICE - - - - - - - - $95.00

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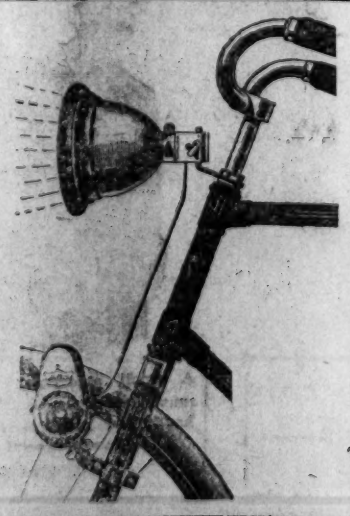

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Shanghai and Hankow.

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Each of these Razors offered is selected for you by a razor expert. Our guaranty assures your satisfaction. Neither of these three values can be bettered.

No. 55334—A good hollow-ground razor. 4 inch Sheffield steel blade, finely tempered. Black handle. Price (3/3) 54c.

No. 55336—Extra Hollow. You barely feel the edge of this, so well is it ground. 4in. Blade Black handle. Price (3/4) 54c. 90c. 90c.

No. 55337—Extra hollow. Hand-forged from refined Sheffield Lancet Steel. Will make shaving a pleasure. Just a feather-like touch, and the face is quite clean. 4 inch wide. Price (4/9) $1.14

Dollars calculated $4.80 to £1

Sent Per Post "C.O.D." Buy Direct from England.

RAZOR GUARANTY.
Every razor is guaranteed to be honed, stropped and shaving keen. We will exchange, PRICE OR CHARGE, any razor that proves unsatisfactory. You can't be wrong, wanted—send for one!

SEND NO MONEY.
Just tell us, on a postcard, which razor you want, and your name and address. Then post to us.
SEND TO-DAY. SEND TO-DAY.

Fear's Ltd
846 Bristol Bridge, BRISTOL, Eng.

STOP!!
SAFETY FIRST!!

Don't take any chances with the ice collected from filthy ponds and creeks. You wouldn't drink the water from such sources—why put it, frozen, in your ice-box?

USE ONLY PURE MACHINE MADE ICE

2 cts. per lb.

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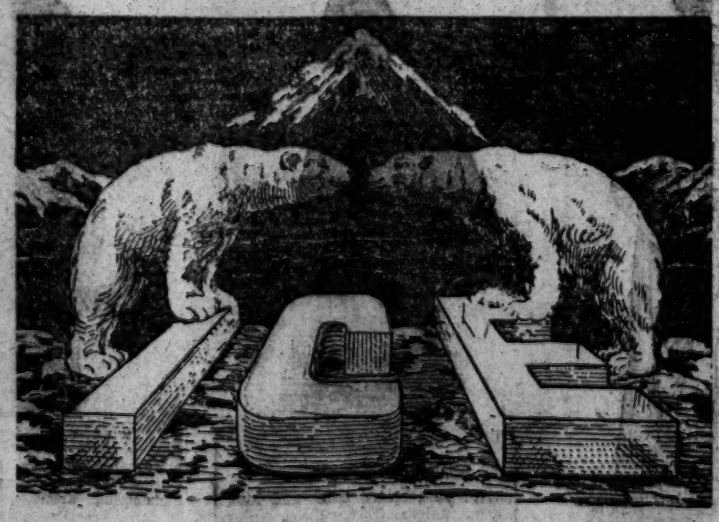

SHANGHAI ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.
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EMMA GOLDMAN NOW DENOUNCES TYRANNY OF LENIN

Says Bolshevist Government Has Taken Away Freedom Of People

PREFERS EVEN CAPITALISM

Deported Anarchists Refuse To Do Any But Humanitarian Work For Lenin

Paris, June 17.—On the bureau of Emma Goldman's room in the Hotel Astoria at Petrograd, draped over the corner of a picture of her niece, is the American flag. Emma Goldman, deported from America as an anarchist, makes no apologies for this flag.

The Communist leaders living at the hotel joke with her a little about it, but Emma says:

"That's the flag of my niece's country. I'm going back there some day, for I love America as I love no other land."

She is sick of Bolshevist Russia. When I called on her in Petrograd she asked:

"What do you think of it? You have been here six weeks? How do you feel about it?"

"It is rotten," I replied. "It's so rotten I'm sick with it."

"You're right, it is rotten," she said. "But it is what we should have expected. We always knew the Marxian theory was impossible, a breeder of tyranny. We blinded ourselves to its faults in America because we believed it might accomplish something.

"I've been here four months now, and I've seen what it has accomplished. There is no health in it. The State of Socialism or States of Capitalism—call it what you will—has done for Russia what it will do for every country. It has taken away even the little freedom the man has under individual capitalism and has made him entirely subject to the whims of bureaucracy which excusses its tyranny on the ground it all is done for the welfare of the workers.

"Where did you find the greater degree of freedom, Miss Goldman?" I asked. "In the United States or in Communist Russia?"

"Any form of government is bad enough," she replied, "but between this and individual capitalism, the choice lies with the latter. At least, the individual has a chance to express his individuality."

Of all the deportees who entered Russia with Miss Goldman, only one or two have assimilated the doctrines of Communism. Miss Goldman, Berkman and Novikov, the leaders of the group, refused to work with the Government in any way except purely humanitarian labor.

"We are studying conditions in Russia," said Miss Goldman, at another time. "We want to make a trip through the country districts and talk with the Peasants. Then we will be ready to speak. We probably will go to jail when we start criticising, but that doesn't matter. We've been in jail before. We cannot be true to our principles and not speak."

Miss Goldman and Novikov refused places in the reviewing stand at the May Day procession, nor will they accept places at any Government meeting.

I spent much of my week in Petrograd with them. When I was ready to leave she said to me:

"Be careful what you write, if you want to return to Russia. If you don't then hit out from the shoulder and hit hard. You may be called an agent of the capitalistic class by the people in America who don't understand. If you are tell them we have been here four months, and how we know. We have investigated factories, homes and institutions as no newspaper man can be permitted to investigate them, and we've found them bad. I know, from my conversation with you, you have gotten at the heart of the matter. It's up to you to tell the American people, and tell them straight."

Census Returns

Washington, June 17.—With an increase of more than 25 percent during the last ten years, New Bedford, Mass., has advanced into the 100,000 class of cities with a total population of 121,217, according to the Census Bureau's announcement today. In the ten years New Bedford, which ranked as the fifty-third most populous city in 1910, has outstripped half a dozen cities—Trenton, N. J.; Nashville, Tenn.; Albany, N. Y.; Lowell and Cambridge, Mass., and Spokane, Wash.

Lansing, Mich., ranking as 177th city ten years ago, had a large growth the decade than the average for cities of its size. It has gone ahead of two score other cities, including Bay City, Mich., which ranked 117th in 1910, and Jackson, Mich., which ranked 174th.

The 1920 population of 169 of the 229 cities and towns which in 1910 had more than 25,000 people has been announced by the Census Bureau. Good progress also has been made in total population of the States.

Of the fifty cities which had more than 100,000 population in 1910 only twelve remain whose 1920 figures have not been announced. These are: Philadelphia, Cleveland, Detroit, Kansas City, Mo. Providence, Rochester, New Haven, Birmingham, Richmond, Va., Omaha, Fall River and Grand Rapids.

Twelve cities have advanced into the 100,000 class of those thus far announced. Arranged in the order of their size they are: Akron, San Antonio, Dallas, Hartford, Youngstown, Ohio; Springfield, Mass., Trenton, N. J.; Salt Lake City, Camden, N. J.; Norfolk, Va.; Wilmington, Del., and Kansas City, Kans.

Of the 59 cities having from 50,000 to 100,000 population in 1910 the 1920 population of all but 12 has been announced. These are: New Bedford, Mass.; Reading, Pa., Des Moines; Yonkers, N. Y.; Houston; Troy, N. Y.; Fort Worth; Savannah, Ga.; Oklahoma City; Charleston, S. C.; Holyoke, Mass., and South Bend, Ind.

Twenty-six cities announced have advanced into the 50,000 to 100,000 class.

Population of only 36 of the 120 cities having 25,000 and 50,000 in 1910 remain to be announced, and 17 cities having less than 25,000 ten years ago have thus far advanced into the 25,000 to 50,000 class, while one, Clinton, Iowa, has shown a decrease and dropped below 25,000.

The following figures were given out today by the Census Bureau:

Great Falls, Mont., 24,121, an increase of 10,173, or 72.9 percent.

Fairmont, W. Va., 17,851, an increase of 8,140, or 83.8 percent.

New Bedford, Mass., 121,217, an increase of 24,565, or 25.4 percent.

Northampton, Mass., 21,951, an increase of 2,520, or 13.0 percent.

Lansing, Mich., 57,327, an increase of 26,098, or 83.6 percent.

Wenatchee, Wash., 6,324, an increase of 2,274, or 56.1 percent.

Bristol, Pa., 10,273, an increase of 1,017, or 11.0 percent.

Urge Placing Army In Irish Control

Younger British Coalitionists Would Enlarge Powers Of Proposed Parliaments

London, June 2.—Most of the London newspapers' parliamentary correspondents agree that the resumed consideration of the Government of Ireland bill (Home Rule) by the committee of the House of Commons today was conducted in an atmosphere something like reality, that is to say, a vigorous effort was made by the active section of the coalition rank and file to dissipate the haze of make-believe through which Parliament had been invited to view the problem of regulating the administration of Ireland and to recognise what was going on in that country at the same time that its Constitution was being reconstructed.

The younger coalitionists badly challenged the policy of the Government on certain points. Captain Coote in an earnest speech, urged the Government to take the risk of trusting the new Parliaments to the full. "The only way to make the Irish people believe this bill will work is to delegate to the two Parliaments sufficient power to enable them to build up a true sovereign body. Irish unity may be achieved through the agency of Irishmen themselves," he said.

Captain Coote was supported by Captain Elliott of Lanark, who went to even greater lengths in a fervid appeal to the committee to make a new departure in order to cut the ulcer in the body politic which Ireland represented. "We are not going to crush the Sinn Fein by armed force," he urged.

"Why not," asked several members.

"Because we fought and won the war and smashed the German menace that we might have peace on the shores of the Atlantic," he warmly retorted. "We are discussing nothing less than the conditions of the continuance of the British Empire. The problem that beat Napoleon is at least deserving of consideration in Parliament. We must take great risks, and there is a proportion in this House of young men who are prepared to take these risks."

In this strenuous vein Captain Elliott urged the handing over of the military in Ireland to the control of the local Parliaments. He received some applause, but the committee was not prepared for such a volte face in policy.

The chief effect of the proposal was to draw from Sir Edward Carson one of his gloomy vaticinations concerning the separatist tendency of the proposals of the bill.

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Packed only in tins of 50 and packets of 10 cigarettes

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HALL & HOLTZ, LTD.

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Drapery Department

Annual Stock-taking

SALE

Tempting Offers for This Week

Many Bargains which were offered during the first week of the Sale, are sold out. We still, however, have many others, which are made attractive by further reductions.

EARLY INSPECTION ADVISABLE

LADIES' SUNSHADES

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Half-Price To Clear

The finest selection of ready-to-wear HATS ever shown by us, at considerably below COST to clear.

HALL & HOLTZ, LTD.

TURKS MEET LENIN ON INVADING INDIA

Plot Also With Spartacides To Start Uprisings Of Mohammedans Against British

PROPAGANDA SCHOOL

Young Turks Get Training At Moscow And Soviet Promises Force Of 150,000

Washington, June 17—(Associated Press).—Details of the much-heralded uprisings in the Mohammedan world against British rule and in favor of the Turkish Nationlists and Bolsheviki were received here today in official advices. The reports confirm advices as to Moscow and Munich conferences received some time ago by the State Department. Enver Pasha, Kemal Pasha and Talaat Pasha, Turkish Nationalist leaders, were reported to have conferred with Sparticides and Bolsheviki at Munich, while representatives from India, Egypt, Afghanistan, Persia, India, Azerbeijhan and Georgia met Turkish Nationalists and Lenin, the Bolshevist leader at Moscow.

Plans for uprisings in the Mohammedan world coincident with a Bolshevist thrust on Persia and India are said to have been made at these meetings. A force of 150,000 troops commanded by General Kuropatkin was promised the Mohammedan world by Lenin at Moscow, it has been reported.

TRAINING SCHOOL

Following the two conferences, a training school was established at Moscow for representatives of the Turkish Nationalists, according to the official despatches received today. From this school, after a rigorous course of instruction in the plans and objects of the conspiracy, a group of from ten to twenty and fifty of the "young Turks," it is said, were sent to propaganda headquarters in Persia, Afghanistan, India, Egypt, Georgia, Azerbeijhan and Bulgaria to promote the intrigue and make ready for the march southeastward of the Bolsheviki Army through Persia to India and southwestward toward Egypt.

Enver Pasha, Chief of the Turkish Nationalist Conspirators, it was reported today, arrived in Berlin for a second visit last week, acting as the chief liason officer between the Bolsheviki, German Revolutionists, and "Young Turks." Djemal Pasha was reported in press despatches yesterday to be in Moscow and Talaat Pasha for the present is making Switzerland his headquarters.

According to the official reports, the Turkish Nationalist and Bolsheviki propaganda has been particularly effective among the fanatical Egyptian tribesmen, the Senussi, in the Lybian Desert. The situation there is reported to be critical.

CESSATION OF BUSINESS

Official reports as received here for several months have told of unrest in India and the effectiveness of the "Young Turks" propaganda there. Complete cession of business as a protest against British policy toward the Kalifhate was observed recently by Hindus, Parsees and Moslems alike, resulting in what was described as "an precedented loss to commerce."

Generally the plans of the Bolsheviki are said to include the diversion of British attention from Mesopotamia to Egypt by the uprising of the Senussi and their sweep eastward at the moment when the Bolsheviki were prepared to push into Persia. Occupation of Thrace by Greek troops would be taken advantage of by incitement of the Bulgars, and local disturbances in Syria and Palestine have been projected to supplement the major outbreaks in India and Egypt.

Organisation of Georgia and Azerbeijhan is said to have been completed by the Bolsheviki. Mustapha Kemal is reported to be pledged to give any military support necessary in Turkey to add complications to the already formidable Bolsheviki-Turkish Nationalist-German plot against the Mohammedan Dominions of the British Empire.

HUNT TREASURE IN SEA

Divers Search Bottom Of Ocean Near Savannah

Savannah, Ga., June 12.—If there is any hidden treasure lying on the bottom of the ocean near Ferris Island, and legend says there is, United States marine searchers have give up hopes of finding it.

Bell-divers of the marine corps are operating off the coast of the island in an attempt to salvage boxes, metal and odds and ends of cargoes lost overboard from vessels during the last few years. This is a side line for the marines, who so far have been satisfied with patrolling the land, sea and air, and have never gone in for deep-sea diving.

Negro residents of this vicinity have faith in an old-time myth that there is hidden treasure on or near the island, supposed to have been left by Jean La Fitte, the pirate, on one of his coastwise wanderings. The submarines say the legend won't hold water.

Tenor's Voice Won Her From Soldier Fiance

Emilienne Romeauf

Two years ago Emilienne Romeauff, twenty-two years old, became engaged to Ray Hewlett, an American doughboy with the A. E. F. On his discharge he prepared a home for her at Findlay, Ohio. Recently he sent her passage money and they were to be married when she landed. On shipboard, however, she became infatuated with Nicola Raspa, an Italian tenor, whom she now intends to marry. Hewlett was in New York to meet his fiarcee and was shocked to see her descend from the ship with her arm on another man. Emilienne is being cared for by the Travelers' Aid Society in New York. She says she will marry only Raspa. "It isn't that I don't love Ray," she said, "but it is so different—Ah! if I could but make him understand. Ray is so quiet, so contained. But Nicola! How can I describe? But who shall say what one should feel for any man or woman?" Hewlett is in New York hoping Emilienne will change her mind.

TOLD BY THE PARISH PRIEST.

A Story Of Cuba.

At Canasi, in the island of Cuba, there lives the Reverend Father Villanueva, a priest who, like so many others of his cloth, is a "father" in deed as well as in name to the members of his flock. Hence it arose that he became interested in the affairs of family Sicre, with what result he has since narrated as follows:—

"Some time ago when I was Parish priest in the village of Carlos Rojas there lived in the village a family of whom I was an intimate friend. The eldest daughter, a beautiful child twelve years of age whose health was in a delicate condition, locked as if her life were fading away. She was so very weak and so depressed in spirit that she felt no desire for anything but solitude.

"I loved and still love this family with all my soul, and therefore soon took upon myself their misery, the more so when I learned that the doctors could not ascertain the nature of the child's malady. I went into consultation with several physicians deserving of all my confidence, but no one seemed to know what to do in so strange a case, usual treatments to overcome the weakness having proved unavailing.

"At about this time a few booklets regarding Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people came into my hands, and reading in them testimonials of similar cases I sent for a few bottles of pills and took them to my friend Mr. Julio Sicre, father of the child. I can truthfully say that the improvement was so rapid that in about fifteen days we had the pleasure of noticing the child cheerful and happy, full of colour and life. Everything in her seemed to have undergone a change; instead of being pale as before she now had a rosy complexion, and her mind, before clouded by her malady, was now clear.

"In consideration of these facts I have not hesitated to recommend Dr. Williams' pink pills in as many cases of ailments resulting from impoverished blood or weakened nerves as have come to my notice among my acquaintance. And in the different towns where I have ministered as parish priest since then I have seen many proofs of the excellent results obtained with this renowned remedy.

"Testifying to the truth of the above, and feeling that I have thus fulfilled my duty for the good of my fellow-beings, I sign my name, TEODRO VILLANUEVA, Pbro."

Readers of this paper can obtain Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people from local medicine vendors, or, if preferred, one bottle for a dollar and a half, six for eight dollars, post free from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai. As a specific for diseases due to blood and nerve debility these pills enjoy a reputation which encircles the world.

Has Way To Put Holes In U. S. 'Swiss' Cheese

Method Found That Makes Product 'Undistinguishable' From Original

Sugar Creek, O., June 12.—Swiss cheese—the kind full of holes—long a luxury on American tables, is soon to become a commonplace commodity. The holes, the distinguishing mark of real Swiss cheese, can now be made by a new culture discovered by W. U. Weimar, a cheese specialist. Since the manufacture of Swiss cheese began in this country no dairyman or farmer has been able to produce the holes in quantity and size displayed by the fromage imported from the Continent. Long have scientists cudgelled their brains in an effort to discover the secret.

Weimar, who makes no pretensions to scientific achievement, has agreed to demonstrate to cheese makers, farmers and dairymen of Tuscarawas County how to produce the long sought "holes" by means of a new culture.

Through Weimar's process, American made Swiss cheese can be made to so closely resemble the imported article that the ordinary person cannot distinguish the difference. The new culture, Weimar says, can be used successfully by any dairyman or cheese maker.

Canada Wants $1,871,000,000 Reparation From Germany

Ottawa, May 27.—Canada's reparation claim against Germany amounts to $1,871,000,000, according to an announcement made here today. It has been forwarded to England for presentation at the conference of representatives of all parts of the British Empire in London and subsequently the conference at Spa, Belgium.

The claim is for losses sustained by the Dominion and its citizens and includes: Cost of war and demobilisation, $1,715,000,000; separation allowances, $85,000,000; Halifax losses, $30,000,000; army of occupation, $8,000,000, and illegal warfare, $31,000,000.

Under separation allowances fall sums paid to dependents of those who served in the military and naval forces; Halifax losses cover damage to the city by the munitions explosion in Halifax harbor on the steamer Mont Blanc in 1917; army of occupation costs include those of maintaining Dominion troops in Germany after the armistice, and illegal warfare damages represent losses of Canadian merchant and fishing vessels during Germany's submarine warfare.

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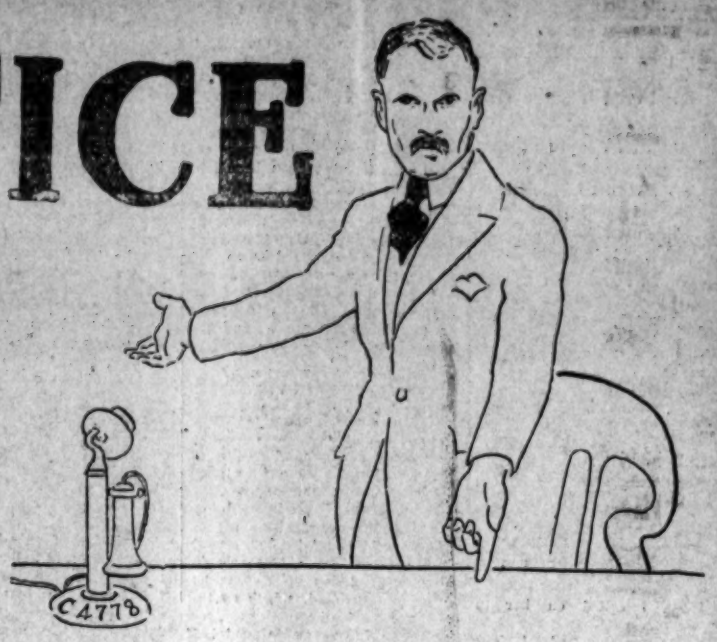

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WE SERVE ONLY THE BEST
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OUR OWN CARS AT YOUR SERVICE

ROME GASPS AT ACTS OF NEW STATES

Courts And Envoys Of Big Powers Forego Pleasures; Little Ones Are Lavish

Rome, June 1.—Roman high society is amazed at the extravagance of those little new states born of the war, whose currency is known to be very much down in the list of international money values.

At a moment when the royal court has given up all idea of balls and large receptions because the King and Queen think such festivities are out of keeping with the food situation and the short purses of most of their subjects; when the Papal court sets the example of frugality and many Cardinals have put aside their carriages, cars, receptions and go humbly on foot; when the Ambassadors of the great powers have followed the two courts' example and confine their entertaining to simple afternoon receptions at rare intervals and a very occasional garden party, when the embassy happens to have a garden, the small states which did not exist before the armistice are giving dinners, lunches, receptions and junketings with zest.

Finns, Czecho-Slovaks, Poles, Georgians, Rumanians and other "small fry" outstrip the French, American and British missions in hospitality. The menus are long and the dresses expensive, and the houses and villas these small powers have taken make their neighbors ask, "How on earth can they pay for it all"

ROSPIBLIOSI PALACE TAKEN

One state whose coinage is depreciated 600 percent has taken for its Minister to the Holy See the first floor of the famous Rospibliosi Palace, the home of the former Miss Mildred Tazeltine and Miss Ethel Bronson of New York. It has six huge reception salons stocked with museum pictures and numerous private apartments. The French Government negotiated for it as the seat of their new legation to the Holy See, but gave up the idea because it thought the rent too dear for France. It was immediately whipped up by the Poles, whose finances, though they will recover, are by no means so robust as the French.

The Finns have taken an apartment in the historical Palazzo Massimo, which one of the three biggest powers considered too expensive for its own representative to the Papal court.

The Czecho-Slovaks have taken a villa which even in these days of house famine stood empty for long months because it was so expensive.

"If they are doing this in Rome, what can they be spending in Washington, Paris and London?" ask the old Roman diners out. Probably the best explanation is one given by a Polish society woman who had plenty of money before the war but is now obliged to economise.

"All these little states are in the position of poor young girls who marry rich men. They think they have unlimited wealth and can't spend fast enough. Later they will know better and spend money wisely."

The Bolshevik element which has invaded Italy's Chamber of Deputies since the last election has closed the restaurant which for more than twenty years was a well-run institution in the Chamber, managed by Signor Guardabassi, known as the best ice cream maker in Rome.

BOORS IN PARLIAMENT

Since December last his Parliamentary restaurant has been the scene of considerable violence. Members who were pavers, carters and dock laborers before they got into Parliament have been invading the restaurant pantry, carrying off rounds of cheese, spiriting away large quantities of fruit, eating a meal and walking off without paying for it, to such an extent that Signor Guardabassi finds he cannot carry on the restaurant any longer. The way one avowedly Bolshevik Deputy has of ordering a cutlet, cutting it up and then sending it away because he thinks the price too high exasperated the waiters.

"It was bearable as long as these new Deputies took my cheese, my fruit and my lunches without paying for them," Signor Guardabassi told the correspondent of The World. "Though the loss was beginning to be heavy, I was ready to put up with it for the sake of the tradition which my family business has had with Parliament all these years. But when it came to their refusing to pay for food they had ordered and for which my waiters had paid with their checks, I couldn't stand it any longer and closed the restaurant."

When Deputies want refreshments now they have to seek it outside the Chamber and there is much grumbling.

Grand Canal R. R. Bridge Repaired; No Traffic Yet

(*China Press Correspondence*)

Nanking, July 15.—The railway bridge over the Grand Canal near Han Chwang has now been repaired, but Northern troops are occupying Han Chwang and Tuchun Li Shun's men are at Li Kwei-I, 20 li away from the Northern forces.

Traffic is still suspended. The express train is not running at all, while the mail trains run only to and from Hsuchowfu.

At Hsuchowfu, a large quantity of ammunition and a number of machine guns have been received in readiness. Many of the people residing in the east suburb, near the railway station, are moving out, owing to the large number of soldiers gathering there. Every hotel, however, is crowded with people who cannot go anywhere else.

Pengpu is in constant apprehension of an outbreak, but so far all is quiet.

Lardner Bolts the G.O.O.P. Party

—o— —o— —o— —o—

Is Going To Join Federal League

BY RING LARDNER

Chicago, June 12.—I bolted the G. O. O. Party and convention when they adjourned at ½ past 1 this pleasant cool Spring day without mentioning my name during the whole pleasant cool Spring wk; so I cannot tell you what the boys done this pleasant cool evening, but if they was paid 10 cts. per hr. for what they done while I was around there none of them would have a dime.

And speaking about finances a guy setting next to me said he didnt see why they should adjourn on a Saturday afternoon when the banks was all closed and no chance for the doubtful delegates to find out if the candidates checks is the same way.

When I bolted they was a kind of a understanding that Sens. Borah and Johnson would follow me in the order named as the Sen. from California is used to running third. Whether I and Hiram will run on the Democrat ticket or jump to the Federal League or in the ocean will be decided over the Sabbath.

On behalf of the people that depends on me for their political information, I will try and tell what happened at the morning session in alphabet order. First Sen. Lodge got up and threw his gravel on the table several times, and finely the saps shut up to let the bishop make his prayer.

The bishop started in by saying "O, G—D," wich to my mind is the keynote speech of the whole convention. Then he said "Bless the candidates and bless the delegates and bless the chairmen of all the committees" and personally I think he made a mistake in the verb but I didn't have the nerve to ask for a poll of the prayer.

I will confess at this time that I and a guy named Irvin S. Cobb or something was the only 2 that set down through the prayer, but for good reasons. If you ever seen this man Cobb and if you was ever in the press box at the Coliseum you would know why he set down. It was because he was allready setting down. Personly my dogs was ailing me.

Well, the next thing of interest was that Officer 4,862 come over to where I was at and give me a smile and said if he had of knew before where my seat was at he would of threw a few Sargent-of-Arms out of it.

So I smiled back and I asked him how he was and he said alright outside of a sore throat from telling saps to "Keep out of that aisle" to say nothing of sore ft. from standing up all through the G. O. O. P. convention.

Well, then Henry Cabot said that the secretary had an announcement to make and the Sec. got up and said they was some mail for the delegates in the Coliseum Annex but he didn't say who was going to read it to them.

So then they started takeing ballots again beginning with No. 5 and the first sensation come when one of the boys from Ohio asked for a pole. What he needed was a club or a black jack. Finely they got along as far as Wisconsin and the usual demonstration followed when Sen. LaFollette's vote was announced. Next wk, the Sen. from Wisconsin can make a fortune selling the raspberries he has got at this convention.

Well, then Clerk got up to announce the totals of this ballot. It seems he forgot to credit Sen. Poindexter of Washington with his 14 votes from the same State and when he finally got up and corrected himself they was a demonstration like the kind you hear in zones of quiet.

But the real feature of this ballot was one vote for Kellogg from the Minnesota delegation and immediately several people in the Press box demanded who is he. So for the benefit of my readers, I will tell you who is he. His name is Kellogg and I don't know if he is in the delegation or not, but he lives in Minnesota and St. Paul and Minneapolis are in the same State and they call them the Twin Cities because they don't look nothing alike.

That popular idol, Herbie Hoover, who the ladies all wanted to see him President, got 5 votes on this ballot. The hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rocks the boat.

Another feature of this ballot and succeeding ballots was that every little while the clerk couldn't hear the delegates the first time and he would say "Repeat that again."

Hiram and the English language seems to of both been murdered at this convention. Well on the sixth ballot they finally come to Michigan, as they usually do, and a guy got up and said "30 votes for Hiram," but another guy asked a pole as they have already got enough Finns and Scandinavians in my native State, so they give him a pole and it turned out that Hiram didn't have no 30 votes but 18 votes, and a man named Wood had 11, and a man named Lowden 1, and the remaining delegate was from Battle Creek and was eating his wild oats.

Well we finally got down to Alaska which has got 2 votes for no reason, and one of the Eskimos said vote for Wood and one vote for the native son. Coolish. But just then the other delegate come in and asked for a pole though they are closer to the North one than Doc. Cook ever got. But when the pole was announced it seems that both votes ought to of been for Wood. Personally, instead of voting for Wood in the Coliseum these days, I would vote for ice. But you know what these Eskimos are.

Prints News On Brown Paper Costlier Than Meat Once Was

Buffalo, May 28.—The Lackawanna Journal appeared this afternoon printed on brown wrapping paper with this headline across the front page:

"This paper cost us 14½ cents a pound, 4½ cents more than the meat they used to wrap in it."

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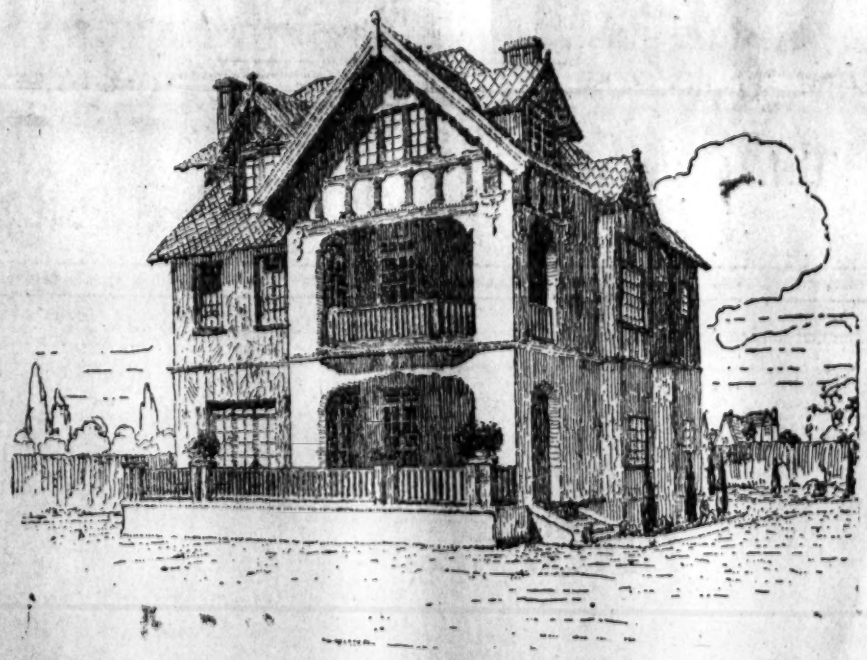

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MARRIED LIFE IS AN ART, SAYS MARY PICKFORD

Movie Star And Husband In New York To Arrange For More Dividends

SHE LIKES REPUBLICANS

Fairbanks Agrees With Mack Sennett That Matrimony Is 'Not A War Picture'

New York, June 2.—Mary, of the movies, gazed into the depths of the lemonade glass, gingerly captured the maraschino in the bottom, and remarked that although she wasn't a good cook she could boil water, and that while she couldn't sew worth a button she didn't have to "'cause I can make more money in the pictures."

And husband Douglas Fairbanks, with a picture of what the newly organised United Artists, Inc., is going to offer in the form of dividends, grinned and said he thought that was about right.

Mr. and Mrs. Fairbanks arrived yesterday at the Ritz, after a jaunt across country from Hollywood, Cal. The screen couple invited reporters to the Ritz to sip lemonade and hear all about what's been happening to Mary and Doug these last few months.

The tearful, wistful little lady of the silent drama wasn't a bit tearful or a bit wistful yesterday. She was, you might say, decidedly chipper. After some pictures on the roof, she said:

"How do I regard married life? Well, married life is an art. It is something that must be carefully attended to. Nope, I am not going to write a book or anything else. Everybody seems to be writing something these days. Go into the subway, and it's ten to one that the folks on either side of you, if you've been lucky enough to get a seat, are writing something, or planning to do so. I wrote some scenarios once. The first one was 'Madame X.' I did that for Vitagraph, and I got $25 for it.

"I wrote another immediately after that, but I guess it wasn't so good, 'cause they gave me only $15 for that. I guess that I've written about thirty-five scenarios altogether."

Politics and religion are two things, remarked Mrs. Fairbanks, that are strictly non-interviewable. She did mention, however, that the Republicans were all right and that Douglas was keen for T. R.

"Mother," who was there also, said Mary, "is the business brains. I just second the motion she offers," and she went on to tell how much money it takes to bring out a movie. She said there are times when a big staff of extras are camping around Hollywood, when the Pickford-Fairbanks' pay roll, leaving Mary's stipend out of it, runs to $10,000 a week. And, again, there are times when Mary's time is worth $100 a minute.

Then Doug himself came into the picture. He was a bunch of California tan, gray checks and grin. He talked like he acts—fast, and full of ambition. Get him on married life:

"Well," he lighted a cigarette like Bill Hart does, "Mack Sennett's just named a picture—'Married Life: Not a War Picture.' Good, isn't it. I agree with Sennett."

Then Doug launched into a full and vivid account of how a rip-snorting time all hands had when they dropped in to pay the Hopi Indians a friendly little visit. He was going strong, telling how the Indians put one over on Dr. Baer—they pitch 'em over a cliff and pray to the Rain God, it seems—when he happened to mention something about Hopi domestic arrangements. Mary let up on the lemonade and interjected:

"We've too many servants out in Nevely. Doug's awfully extravagant. We ought to have less, but then I guess we can't. He's always bringing people home to dinner. And just funny people. One day he had an ex-prize fighter, 'Bull' Montana, a dwarf, a Polish immigrant, a tramp and two cats. I don't know why he brought the cats home. Goodness me, we've enough cats and dogs out there now. How many? Let's see. Well, we've sixteen Alaskan dogs, twelve cats, twenty canaries, a Jersey cow and six horses."

There was a lot of conversation like that, but, after all, the main thing is that Doug and Mary have come East for a while to elect a new President of the United Artists—formed to handle the output of Fairbanks, Pickford, Chaplin, et al.

French Judge Sends German Captain To Jail For Looting

Geneva, June 1.—Sixteen years in a French prison was the sentence pronounced yesterday by a French military judge at Ludwigshaven, in the occupied zone, upon Captain Imhof, a German officer accused of looting French chateaux during the war, according to a Basle despatch today.

Captain Imhof, it is stated, was arrested by the French during their occupancy of Frankfort. His house was found to be full of furniture, pictures and tapestries stolen from French chateaux during the German occupation.

In defense Imhof pleaded that thousands of officers, from the former Crown Prince downward did the same as he. The French judge said he regretted he was unable to treat the prisoner as an ordinary burglar and inflict a heavier sentence.

GHOSTS TO ORDER FOR CASH

Negro Servitor Nursed A Good Source Of Income

Standing on the banks of the Delaware River, not far from Philadelphia, is an ancient mansion, which until a few years ago was occupied as a club, at which gentlemen of old families from the surrounding countryside used to foregather of an evening for sociability and entertainment. In its palmy days the mansion had been the home of several socially prominent families, including that of a Bishop. It had remained vacant for many years before the club acquired it, and this had given rise to wild stories that the old mansion was haunted by the ghosts of its former inhabitants, who were popularly supposed to wander, spiritlike, at certain hours of the night about its halls and rooms.

If the mansion had ever been haunted its ghosts must have taken flight at the first appearance of the merrymaking clubman, for no one had ever encountered them, except a big negro known only as George, who was the club's Steward. They realised, however, that they were responsible for the negro's credulity for early in his employment they had taken keen delight in filling his head full of the popular ghost stories. They had enjoyed seeing the startled look that would come into his moon face when some particularly thrilling tale was unfolded.

It was not long before George was telling them of his own experiences with the spirits. These adventures of his somehow always happened after the last belated club member had departed from the mansion. If George could be believed, he had met the Bishop's and other ghosts at different periods between midnight and dawn as they strutted majestically through the vacant corridors. Indeed, he intimated that he had struck up quite a friendship with the Bishop's ghost which dropped in at the club library quite frequently.

George told such whopping stories and made such a hit with everybody that whenever visitors came to the club he was trotted out and made to repeat them for their amusement. On such occasions the club members showed their appreciation by crossing his palm liberally with silver, and as his reputation as an entertainer grew and expanded the tips he received increased proportionately.

One evening a distinguished Philadelphia physician was a guest at the club. When the log fire was blazing comfortably, and a soft light diffused through the room, George was brought forward to tell his amusing ghost stories. The physician listened to them coldly. Instead of a smile his features betrayed an anxious and worried look. George was quick to realise his failure, and retired in some confusion to the pantry. After his departure the physician upbraided the clubmen for their lack of consideration for the negro. He pointed out that negroes were by nature superstitious and easily excited, and that if the practice of filling George's head with such stuff was continued it might eventually affect his sanity.

Later in the evening the physician slipped unnoticed into the Steward's pantry, where George was assiduously washing dishes. He wanted to set the poor fellow right about ghosts, and he began by telling him that they existed only in a person's imagination.

"You don't have to tell me that," George protested. "I don't believe in ghosts no more'n you do. Those fool clubmen never fooled this old darkey. I let on I believed in ghosts when I seen it amused 'em and that they was willin' to pay for it. So I laid awake nights thinkin' of stories to tell 'em. But don't squeal on me to 'em, doctor: please don't, 'cause the money is comin' in better every day, and that helps a lot, the wages is so poor."

WON'T ENACT ARMY LAW

Germany Considers Compulsory Service Automatically Abolished

Berlin, June 2.—It is semi-officially announced that no law will be enacted abolishing compulsory military service which is demanded by the peace treaty because the National Assembly's acceptance of the treaty automatically rescinds the former compulsory regulations. This explanation has been issued in view of the allegations that Germany is not carrying out the provisions of the peace treaty.

It is also announced that the Ministry of Defense will issue a decree forbidding discharged soldiers to carry service arms and hand grenades. This order is somewhat belated as, according to reports, thousands of discharged men all over the country in agricultural occupations are in possession of their full army outfits. Only yesterday the police seized near Hanover, 194 hidden rifles, 190 swords and 10,000 cartridges.

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THERE is a greater demand than ever for the 'Allenburys' Foods, both at home and abroad, which existing conditions render it possible only partially to meet. Government restrictions of Exports, scarcity of material and shortage of shipping accommodation are difficulties that cannot be altogether surmounted until hostilities cease. Supplies will be increased as soon as possible, and in the meantime we would claim the indulgence of consumers of the 'Allenbury' Foods for any inconvenience experienced by them.

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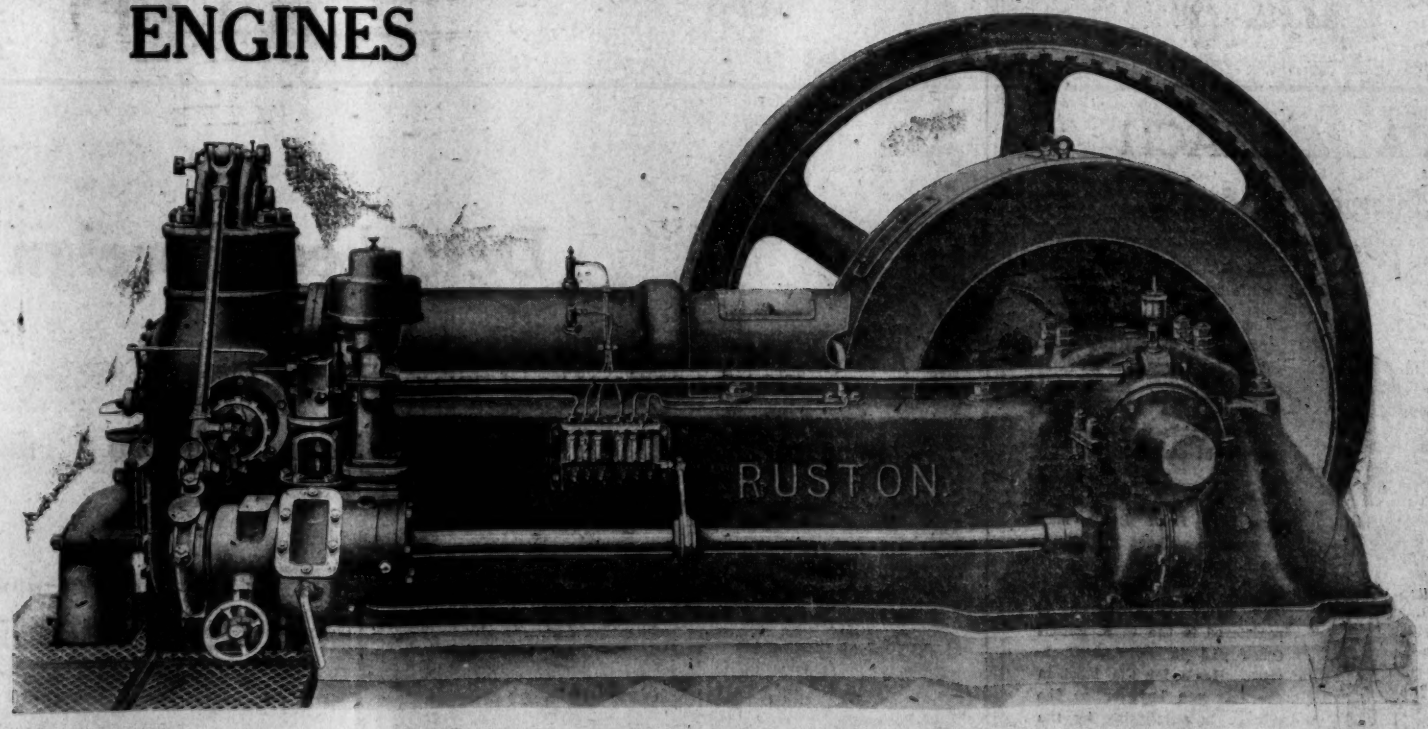

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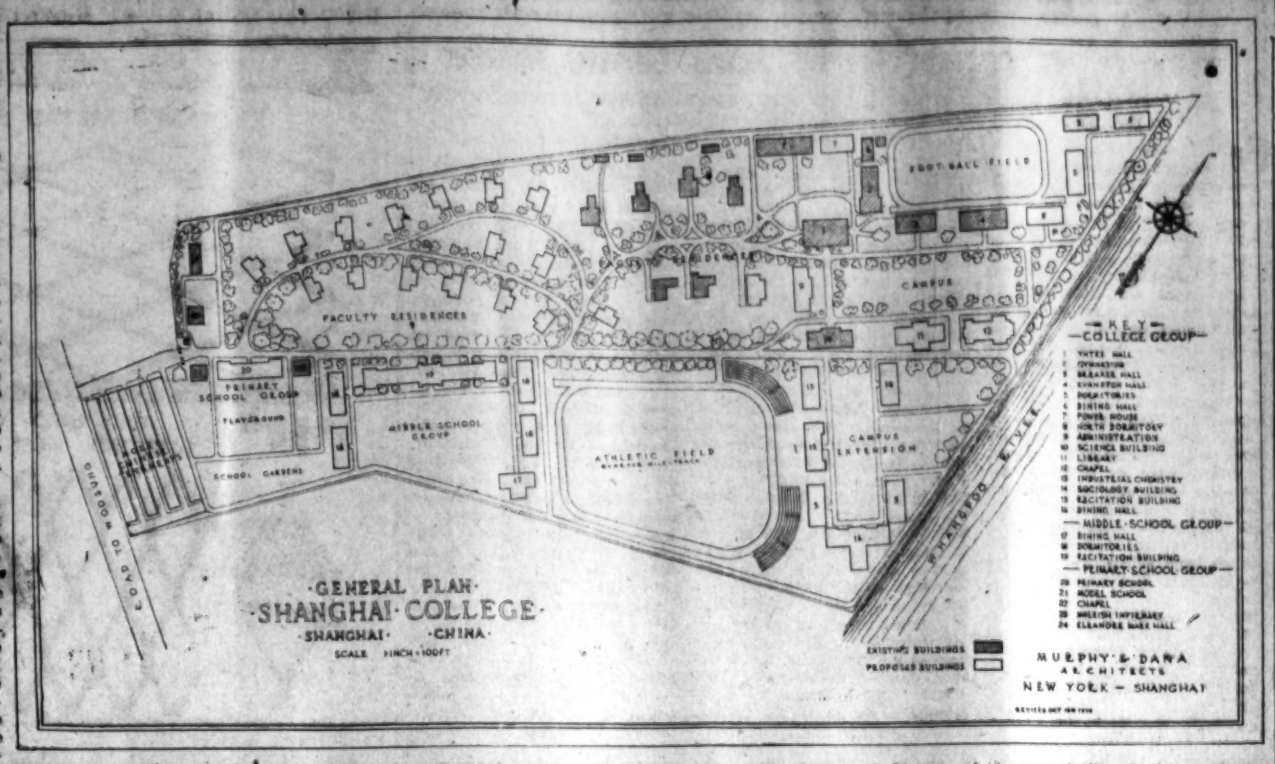
Shanghai College Issues New Catalog Describing Work



The new catalog of Shanghai College shows what this progressive institution stands for on its broad acres, "at the Point" on the new Boulevard road to Woosung. The College has a faculty of 19 foreign and 12 Chinese professors and teachers, and a student body of 317 Chinese young men, coming from 12 provinces of China, besides Korea, Australia, Borneo, Java, Vladivostok, and U. S. A. Including this year's graduates the College has 57 grown up sons, who "raise aloft their song to their beloved Alma Mater."

The college campus is located on the bank of the Whangpoo river, and every ship that enters the port passes before it. The first sight that greets the visitor to Shanghai by water is the College buildings. The students have the constant inspiration of seeing the pulsing life of the world as the shipping goes in and out of this great port. The campus contains fully fifty acres of land with a frontage on the river of 1,500 feet.

COURSES AND DEGREES

Shanghai College offers four courses leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. (1) The course in Education lays special emphasis on both Chinese and English languages and literatures, and on preparation for teaching. (2) The course in Social Sciences is designed to offer the special training that is becoming more necessary every day to those who wish to enter commercial or political life, or who expect to teach these subjects, or who desire to study the social conditions of China with a view to the improvement. (3) The course in Religious Work is for students wishing to enter the Christian ministry, the Y.M.C.A. or other forms of religious work. (4) A course of studies in Chinese Language and Literature is designed to prepare men for journalism and other literary work, and also to teach Chinese literature.

The college offers four courses likewise leading to the B.Sc. degree. (1) The Pre-Medical course is intended to meet the entrance requirements of all first class medical colleges. (2) The Science Teachers' Course provides a thorough preparation for those intending to teach science in Elementary and Middle Schools. (3) The Course in Industrial Chemistry aims to prepare Analysts, Chemists, and Chemical Engineers. (4) A Course in general science is provided for students who wish a broad general preparation in the several sciences and mathematics.

In the Theological Department definite plans have been made for a year of post graduate work leading to the degree of Master of Arts. Similar advanced work will be undertaken in other courses as soon as there is a demand for it. The College is planning to open its doors in the near future to Chinese women students, thus inaugurating co-education, for which there appears to be a considerable demand, and from which so much is hoped for in sound benefit to both the men and the women students.

MIDDLE SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

The aim of the Middle School is to give the best training for social efficiency to the student of high school age. But since the large majority of the graduates enter college, this fact is also kept in mind in the planning of the courses.

The Middle School is able to give a high grade of work in the natural sciences since the laboratories of the College are also available for Middle School students. The work in English is also done under the advantageous conditions of a strong foreign staff, so that even in the early years of the high school every student has training under a foreign teacher almost every day.

How to Tell if you have Kidney Trouble

Does it make you think—when you wake up with a headache and a nasty taste in your mouth?

When you start the day as tired as when you finish?

When you get those stabbing pains in the back?

When your arms and legs ache?

When you feel irritable and depressed?

All these mean kidney troubles, and kidney troubles demand a kidney remedy; not one which affects the bowels, but one that goes straight to the kidneys and bladder.

For all these painful symptoms—and for the most stubborn cases of rheumatism, gout, sciatica, lumbago, gravel, bladder inflammation, and Bright's Disease—there is one sure and safe remedy—De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. Read what others say about them. Mr. Albert Carpenter, of 17, Lambeth-walk, Westminster, S.W., says:—

"My kidneys and bladder were weak from childhood, and time after time I was ill, and often in hospital with rheumatism. In March, 1912, I was in a very critical condition with rheumatic fever, when a small box of De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills was given to my mother. I started taking them, and in two days I could move about again. I continued the treatment, and after six weeks I returned to work, and have continued ever since. I can lift and handle half a hundredweight of metal with ease, and without any traces of my old pains." This letter was written in 1912. Seven years later Mr. Carpenter wrote confirming his previous testimonial. He says: "I have recommended De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills to many people—some of them very bad cases—and I have never known them fail."

If the kidneys are weak or diseased, the waste substances of the body which they should filter from the blood are retained in the system, causing auto-intoxication, or self-poisoning. These poisons, in the form of tiny jagged crystals of uric acid, accumulate in all parts of the body, causing those agonising, tearing, stabbing pains in the back and limbs.

You can only free the body of this poison by promoting the healthy vigorous action of the kidneys and bladder. This must be done by means of a remedy which will purge them as other remedies purge the bowels, so that they will be able to continue doing their work, and you may expect immediate relief from pain.

Mr. A. CARPENTER. (from Photo.)

Remember, if you neglect symptoms of kidney trouble you are running a serious risk. Do you know that Bright's Disease causes thousands of deaths every year?

De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills go straight to the kidneys and bladder, instead of merely regulating the bowels as most so-called "Kidney pills" do. This is the secret of their marvellous efficacy.

In a recent test out of a hundred bad cases of kidney and bladder trouble, ninety-seven of them were positively cured by De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. Of the other three, two got so much benefit as to be almost sure of a cure, and in the remaining case the disease had gone too far.

Perfectly safe, they are an ideal remedy for old and young alike. "A wonderful little pill—worth its weight in gold!" writes a grateful patient.

If your kidneys are healthy, you make a fair bid for general good health and spirits. Many people's lives are made a burden by those tiring, weakening, backache pains, those rheumatic twinges in the limbs, those burning bladder pains, and discomfort, and the irritability and depression that is always a sure sign of kidney and bladder weakness. These symptoms are the forerunners of rheumatism, gout, lumbago, and bladder inflammation, that make life an incessant torture, or the terrible Bright's Disease that causes so many deaths every year. A proper kidney remedy, properly administered, will remove from the system the poisons which cause all this pain and disease, and promote normal properly their work of passing off the uric acid from the system.

De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are a remedy which has stood the test of thousands of chronic cases of kidney trouble. Dissolving in the stomach, their healing ingredients pass right through the kidneys and bladder, exercising a pain-killing, healing, and antiseptic effect.

KIDNEY & BLADDER

De Witt's Pills

When you buy the pills, be sure they are De Witt's in the red boxes printed in red and gold, with the red wax seal on the bottle. Give them a fair trial, and prove for yourself what relief they bring. If you would like any further information on this case send a post-card to the makers:—E. C. De Witt and Co. Ltd., Laboratories, E. Croydon, England, mentioning this paper. De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are sold by Chemists and Storekeepers everywhere in every part of the civilised world. If you have any difficulty in obtaining genuine De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills with the red seal on the cork, write to The Shanghai Dispensary, Foochow Road, Shanghai.

MASSACRE NEAR BUT ADRIANOPLE IS CALM, CHARMING

Despite Centuries Of Wars And Decadence, It Still Is A Holy City

CLOTHED WITH MYSTERY

Only American Known To Have Traded There Bought Up All Brooms

Adrianople, Thrace, May 22.—Decadence of two centuries, present political and economic disintegration, wars without end and an uncertain future have been unable to destroy the ineffable charm the Turks originally gave to this city of eighty-odd thousand souls. Adrianople is still a holy city in faith and in appearance. Romance still abides here.

CHARMS REMAIN

"The Orient is the only place left to Europe where cities seen at close range are beautiful," remarked Jules Sebotin, a French aviator, while visiting the most beautiful of all mosques, Sinan's masterpiece here, the mosque of a thousand windows but one, erected at the order of Sultan Selim II., in the sixteenth century.

The first impression of the city had been one of infinite beauty. Arriving from across the lofty Balkans in an airplane, the city had been seen with a rush, a place of spires and slate domes and red roofs, planted at the intersection of three rivers. It had been a welcomed sight. It had come at the end of a four hours ride, and it was the journey's end to a tired aviator.

Seen from aloft, the city, surrounded by poplars at its outer rim, its house gardens within the city showing green vines and flowers, its out-lying fields bare, aroused memories of Mordin on the mountains, Diarbekr by the Tigres, and hosts of other Turkish cities.

The longer the stay in Adrianople the more the charm of this beauty grows, a charm that is as great afoot as aloft.

YANKEE CORNERED BROOMS

Adrianople is a city that has the tone of country friendship about it not unlike a country seat of the South. The center of the agricultural exchange business of Eastern and Western Thrace, it is frequented by peasants and traders who are Turkish, Greek, Bulgarian, Jewish and Armenian. There is record of but one American ever having done business in the city, and he went there from Paris and bought up all the brooms.

While no day knows what the next may bring forth in the way of political strife and crime, today the city preserves this tone of friendship and order. Strangers as they go along the streets or visit the shops are treated with kindly concern. The Turkish officers salute courteously and there is no glint of hostility in the eyes of the Turkish soldiers carrying their new rifles, recently distributed to them by Col. Djefer Tayar Bey. His martial law is administered with gentleness, though there is no doubt that the silken glove hides the mailed fist.

The decadence of Adrianople goes at a dignified pace. There is little or none of the squalor and dirt and noise and poverty of Constantinople. There is none of the clamor of Constantinople's street car and automobiles. A few ragged beggar children besiege the stranger, but for the most part Adrianople endures its shabby gentility with pride and crime. Here are none of the fallen houses and dusty streets which characterise the majority of the cities of Asia Minor.

Any day the city may surprise the world by tremendous massacre, but meanwhile its life goes on as smoothly as the flow of the rivers.

MYSTERY OF SINFUL ORIENT

Undoubtedly the life of Adrianople is fraught with that deep mystery which seems to cling inevitably to the sinful, idle, sleepy Orient, but of this mystery the stranger sees only the charm.

Prayers are called from the minarets as of old; also the old and new bazaars do a slender business in selling American and European calicoes and homespun cloths and Turkish silver-mounted pipes and cigarette holders, rugs, junk, to passing peasant customers; when these are lacking they swap with each other after the happy manner of all the Orient.

Decadence seems to have heightened the beauty of the majestic old mosque of Sultan Bayzid. The windows are broken in, the locks are rusted in the doors, the grass is growing up between the flagstones, the fountain in the court no longer splashes its waters in the sunshine and the interior of the mosque itself is slowly deteriorating. Few worshippers go there, but on the drowsy Friday afternoons, the Mussulman's day of worship, comes a devoted band of musicians and singers. The aviator and the Associated Press correspondent stumbled upon this group. As they turned to go away one of the red fezzed band came and saluted with the lovable simplicity of the Turk and said, "Allah esmarladik" (May God abide with you.

Whether it's bridge, poker, or red dog—a quiet little game is more complete with

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WEATHER

The typhoon will continue to advance northward, and possibly recurve on the Yellow Sea. Southerly winds and rough weather between China and Japan. Improving weather after the passage to the center.

Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—8 a.m., Holy Communion. 10 a.m., Mattins (said); Psalm 34; Lessons, Wisdom v. 1-16, Philipp i. 10:30, Sung Eucharist and Sermon; Hymns; 261, 538, 315, 555; Preacher, The Sub-Dean. 6 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Psalm 37; Lessons: Wisdom vi, 1-11; Acts xvi. 6-end; Preacher, The Dean. Hymns 293, 254, 370, 31.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—8 a.m., Holy Communion; Psalm 32; Lessons: Wisdom v, 1-16, Philipp. i; Hymns 8, 183, 332, 200. Preacher, The Dean. (No Evensong during the Summer).

Union Church.—11 a.m. Preacher, Rev. M. T. Stauffer M.A.; Chant 88; Hymns 677, 76, 308, 98. 6 p.m., Preacher, Rev. Ernest Box; Chant 16; Hymns 691, 368, 552.

Shanghai Free Christian Church. (Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads).—The services in the above will be conducted as follows: Morning 11 a.m. by Rev. F. W. Baller; Evening 6 p.m. by Rev. D. MacGillivray, D.D.

St. Joseph's Church.—Masses at 6, 7:30, 9 a.m. At 5 p.m. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrement. Masses on week-days at 6, 7 a.m.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai, Masonic Hall, The Bund.—Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Life." Sunday School 10 a.m. Testimonial Meeting Wednesday Evening 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daily except Sunday 10:30 to 12:30 at No. 23 Nanking Road.

'If A Man Die, Shall He Live Again?'

Modern Investigators Answer This Question Of The Ages With Positive Demonstration That The Ethereal Body, Corresponding To The Mind And Soul, Can And Does Go Out From The Physical Body And Act Independently Of It

BY SWAMI KRIPANANDA

Swami Kripananda is the first American disciple of the famous Swami Vivekananda who visited the United States to attend the Congress of Religions in Chicago some years ago. He is of French-Russian descent, was educated in Paris, and is professionally a writer of wide culture. He lived with Swami Vivekananda for three years, was initiated into the order of Sanyasins and gave up the position he had occupied to preach the Vedantic philosophy. He has been a citizen of the United States for forty years.

I.—THE ODILIC EFFLUVIUM

THE question was asked long, long ago: "If a man die, shall he live again?" Yet it was then hoary with age and with much asking. Today it is asked with all the intensity and perennial freshness of interest that marked its first propounding. No other question has been asked so often.

Often, amid the struggle and turmoil and passions of active life, it is for the time forgotten. Then suddenly some one near and dear dies. In the twinkling of an eye the old question comes back with newness of force and poignancy: If a man die, shall he live again? A few years ago the whole world seemed almost to have forgotten it. Then came the great war, with its million-fold bereavement. And today, mourning above innumerable hecatombs of graves, the whole world asks, perhaps as never before in all its history: If a man die, shall he live again?

Today one of the chief scientists and one of the greatest poets of the world have come hither from thousands of miles away to discuss before us the Immortality of the Soul, and the public throngs to hear them with an intensity of interest that a mere entertainer, though the most gifted in the world, could never hope to command.

The struggle, the din and the turmoil of the world around us for a moment cease, while our inner selves ask with absorbing speculation: "What comes after this?" What becomes of the soul when the body dies? Or—have I a soul? Is man's life confined to the material earth, or is he destined to live on indefinitely—forever—to . . . flourish in immortal youth,

Unhurt amidst the war of elements.
The wrecks of matter, and the crush of worlds?

M. Maurice Maeterlinck in his lecture on "New Intimations of Immortality," answers the question to what should be the full satisfaction of his hearers. He asserts that there exists a certain so-called odic effluvium, which emanates from the human body during life, and which persists after death to assure thought's independence of the material brain. Now, that fact alone may not demonstrate immortality of the soul. But it demonstrates a condition without which immortality would be of little value. For what would man care for immortality without consciousness, without memory, without personality? He wants his individual personality to continue after death; to be assured that those whom he loved and who have passed on before him have not disappeared forever, but that some time, somewhere, somehow, he will meet them and know them again.

M. Maeterlinck's theory of odic effluvium is no new thing. It has repeatedly been put forward in some form, in past generations and ages, by material as well as by spiritual scientists. Thus, in 1775, Frederick Mesmer, physician and physicist, published a treatise in which he propounded that from animal bodies, but particularly the human body, there incessantly emanates a peculiar force, similar to that of the lodestone, capable of being transmitted to other bodies and possessing in some circumstances great curative power. The many remarkable manifestations of this force which he made, as a curative agency, led Louis XVI. of France to appoint a commission of scientists to investigate the subject. They, "learned lords," true to the suggestion of Goethe in "Faust," reckoned that whatever they could not comprehend must be false or non-existent—

"What you don't grasp, is wholly lost to you;
What you don't reckon, think you, can't be true."

So they reported that all the results apparently attained by Mesmer were either imaginative or fraudulent.

Thus, Mesmer had claimed that the magnetic emanation was luminous, and this claim, after the discovery of hypnotism, was substantiated by the subjects of hypnotism, who declared that light emanated from the bodies, and especially from the finger tips, of those who hypnotised them. Of course this light could be seen by nobody but those who were hypnotised. But the Academy reported in 1784 that the emanation described by Mesmer did not exist because it could not be perceived by any of their senses! It does not seem to have occurred to any of those savants that, following such schoolboy logic, they were bound to deny also the existence of the magnetism of the lodestone.

Still there were those who dared to brave the odium of ignorance and quackery which might be incurred in standing with Mesmer against the learned Academicians; and who, after scientific investigation, were convinced of the truth of Mesmer's theory. Among those who did so were Samuel Hahnemann and his distinguished successor, Dr. Lutze. Also Schopenhauer, the great philosopher, wrote: "He who in our day denies the effects of magnetism, is to be called not merely incredulous but ignorant."

It was reserved for Dr. Philip Karl, Baron von Reichenbach, one of the most eminent naturalists of his time, in 1840 to proclaim his discovery of a new element which he called "od," after the old Norse god Odin, meaning the all-pervading force. This element, he said, although not visible to everybody, could be recognised by its effects upon sensitive subjects, who were able to see luminous emanations from the body, and especially from the finger tips. This "od" accounted he said, for the phenomena of animal magnetism. There were people of intense nervous susceptibility, whom he called "sensitives." Such persons, in a dark room, could see all the other persons present enveloped in what seemed to be luminous vapor, bluish on their right sides and yellowish red on the left. If another person clasped with his right hand the right hand of a "sensitive," there was an unpleasant sensation of heat, but if he clasped with right the left hand of the sensitive, there was a pleasant sense of coolness; showing, said Reichenbach, that hands with like "od" emanations repelled, while those with unlike emanations attracted each other, precisely like the poles of magnets. The "od" was, he held, capable of being communicated from one body to another, which accounted for otherwise unaccountable sympathies and antipathies. It was also capable of being conducted through bodies, causing them to appear glowing with light. It may be added that he made experiments upon no fewer than 13,000 sensitives, including at least 100 university professors.

Reichenbach's theory was that from every material body in its natural state there issued a certain action, extending to an indefinite distance, and possessed of polarity, like the action of the lodestone. The prevailing theory of science at that time was, on the contrary, that with the exception of magnetic iron and objects artificially electrified, all bodies were inactive at a distance.

It would be superfluous here to point out the many recent discoveries in physics which show Reichenbach to have been right and the scientific world of his time to be wrong. Nevertheless at that time he was condemned. He was the discoverer of creosote and of paraffin, and achieved many important things in science. Yet the scholarly treatises which he wrote in support of his great theory of the "od" were expunged from the catalogue of scientific works and were condemned as tomfoolery and humbug by scientists who were incapable of comprehending his far-reaching discovery, and who were well described by Goethe.

"What you don't coin, you're sure it will not pass!"

Without entering into more abstruse scientific matters, it is now a commonplace of familiar knowledge that at each end of the spectrum there are rays of light, ultra-violet at the one end, ultra-red at the other, which are invisible to the human eye. Their existence is scientifically demonstrated. Similarly, at each end of the audible scale there are sounds which the human ear cannot hear, being at one extreme too high in pitch and at the other too low. Yet it is conceivable that some eyes and some ears might be so sensitive as to perceive them. Precisely so the "sensitives" perceive the odic emanations from the body which are imperceptible to ordinary senses. Indeed, there is scientific proof of such emanations, and of their luminosity. If the human hand be placed for a time upon a sensitised photographic plate in a perfectly dark place, an impression of it will be made upon the plate, which may be developed with chemicals in the ordinary way, just as though the plate had been exposed in the light. It is scarcely necessary to suggest, by the way, that this adequately explains the impression upon plates which are exposed to the light of objects which were not visible to the photographer who made the exposure, and which are called "spirit photographs."

I might point out the analogies between Reichenbach's theory and the demonstrated facts of Hertz's waves of electricity, and recall the interesting discoveries of Dr. Barety, that what he called neuric rays were subject to the same laws as rays of visible light, discoveries which were confirmed by M. Dumontpallier; and also the proof by Herr Tormie, of Leipzig, that the odic emanations can be photographed and thus be ocularly demonstrated.

Nor can we overlook the ocular demonstrations, quite indisputable in authenticity, which have been made by various so-called "mediums." In such cases scientific spectators have seen arising from the body of the apparently sleeping medium what seemed like whitish clouds, which gradually assumed form, at first conical, and finally that of a human figure. Sometimes this phantom, if we may so call it, remained connected with the medium by a sort of luminous string, and sometimes it was quite detached and moved freely about the room, not only visible to the sight but palpable to the touch.

The question of course arose whether these phantom forms were what the medium claimed, beings other than himself or herself—in brief, spirits of the dead—or mere emanations from the medium's own body. On this point the investigations of De Rochas and Durville, of the Ecole de Magnetisme, Paris, throw light. They found that the medium, while in a state of hypnosis, was physically quite insensible, so far as touching or even wounding his body was concerned. But in the ethereal body, which surrounded him as a vapor, he was sensible, and when it was struck or pricked, his physical body responded in sympathy. He did not perceive the odor of ammonia when applied to his nose, but when it was applied to the ethereal body, the physical face was contorted. De Rochas concluded, therefore, that in certain states there may hap-

(Continued on Page 18)

Was It Antichrist? -:- By James Gibbons Huneker

(*New York World*)

MY friend Charles Henry Meltzer has gently chided me for writing about the Devil (capitalised) in some stories of mine recently published, notably "The Vision Malefic," to be found in "Bedouins." The distinguished critic is, like myself, a believer in a personal Devil, who just now is running about the earth seeking and finding human food for his diabolic maw. To put the question flatly: If you believe in God you are bound to believe in the Devil. Indeed, to alter an old epigram, if the Devil didn't exist we should be forced to invent him. But these are theological truisms. I dissent from Mr. Meltzer's opinion that such matters should not be publicly discussed, especially at this period, when the world is crazy over faked imbecile messages from spirit-land, when the ouija board is a necessity in a lady's boudoir, why shouldn't His Majesty Lucifer I. be the chief theme of discourse? The pious Pere Ravignan of Paris has written: "To wring from man's tongue the denial of his existence is proof of Satan's greatest power." Here is an old story of a meeting I had with a priest who actually saw Antichrist. Believe it or not, the thing happened, and I shall set down naught but what I was told. But it is a queer yarn. Perhaps it may interest those who believe in manifestations of the occult.

* * *

The most learned man and the most lovable it has been my good fortune to know is Monsignor Anatole O'Bourke—alas! I should say, was, for his noble soul is since gathered to the God he adored. I met him in Paris, where I had gone to study music. He sat next to me at a Pasdeloup Concert in the Cirque d'Hiver, how many years ago I do not care to say. A casual word betrayed my nationality, and during an intermission in the program we drifted into easy conversation. Within ten minutes he held me enthralled, did this big-souled, large-brained Irishman from the County Tipperary. We discussed the music—a new symphonic poem, "Sadko," by Rimski-Korsakoff, which had been both hissed and cheered—and I was told that my companion mourned a French mother and rejoiced in the existence of a hale and very Celtic father. From his mother he had inherited his vigorous, logical intellect, and his father had evidently endowed him with a robust, jovial temperament, coupled with a perception of matters mystical.

* * *

After the concert we slowly walked along the line of the boulevards. It was early May and the wheel of green that we traversed, together with the brilliant picture made by the throng, put us in a happy temper. It was not long before Monsignor heard the confession of my ideals, quietly smiled when I raved of music, but the moment I drifted into the theme of mysticism—the transposition is ever an easy one—I felt his interest leap to meet mine. "So you have read John of the Cross?" I nodded. "And St. Teresa of Avila, that marvelous woman? Americans puzzle me," he continued. "You are the most practical people on the globe, yet the most idealistic. When I hear of a new religion I am morally certain that it evolved in America."

A new religion! I started. This idea had often assailed me. He divined my thought. Ah! he was a wonder-worker in noting a passing nuance. "When we wear out the old religion it will be time for a new one," he blandly announced. "Americans, because of your mechanical inventiveness, fancy you have free entry into the domain of the spiritual. But, my young friend, here is my hotel. Can't I invite you to dinner?" We had reached the Boulevard Malsherbes, and, as I was out of my course, I consented. This priest fascinated me with his personality, with his erudition, which so lightly swam on the crest of his conversation. He was, so I discovered during the evening, particularly well versed in the mystical writings of the Kahbalists and the books of the inspired Northman, Swedenborg. As we drank our coffee at one of the tables in the spacious courtyard of the hotel I revived the motive of a new religion.

"Monsignor, have you ever speculated on the possible appearance of a second Mahomet, a second Buddha? What, if from some Asiatic jungle there sallied out upon the Western world a terrible ape-god, a Mongolian superman with exotic eyes and the magnetism of a religious madman"——

"You are describing Antichrist" he calmly questioned. "Antichrist! Do you really believe in the Devil's Messiah" I eagerly asked. "Believe, man! Why I've seen him." At this declaration I leaned back in my chair wondering whether I should laugh or look solemn. He noticed my indecision and his eyes twinkled—they were the blue-gray of the Irish, the eyes of a seer or an amiable ironist. "Listen! But first let us have some cigars. Garcon!" As we puffed our Panatelas he related the following history:

"You ask me if I believe in Antichrist, thereby betraying your slender knowledge of the Holy Scripture—pardon my liberty! I may refer to you not only to John's Epistles, those revelations of the dreamer of Patmos, but to so many doctors of the faith that it might take weeks merely to enumerate the titles of their learned works all bearing on the mysterious subject. Our Holy Mother the Church has wisely held aloof from doctrinal pronouncements. Antichrist has been predicted the past thousand years. As a boy I recall poring over the map of the world which a friend of my mother's had given me. This old lady my father called 'the angel with the moulting wings,' because she was ever in an ecstatic tremor over the second coming of the Messiah. She would go to the housetop every few years and there, with a band of deluded geese dressed in flowing white robes, would anxiously inspect the firmament for favorable signs. Nothing ever happened. Nevertheless, the predictions sewn about the borders of that strange chart have in a measure come true. Among the rest there were the grimmest and most resounding quotations from the Apocalypse. 'Babylon is fallen, is fallen!' hummed in my ears many a day. The Pale Horse with his terrible rider haunted me. What would I not have given to hear the music of that 'Voice from heaven, as the voice of many waters and as the voice of a great thunder?' I mean the 'harpers harping with their harps' the 'new song before the throne, before the four beasts and the elders.' It is recorded that 'no man could learn that song but the hundred and forty and four thousand, which were redeemed from earth.' That is a goodly multitude. Let us hope that some day we shall be of it. Sir Thomas Browne asks what songs the sirens sang. I prefer to hear that 'harped song.'

"But I wander. The blame is on that wondrous map of the world, with its pictured hordes of Asiatics sweeping down upon Europe like a plague of malignant locusts, the unbaptised Antichrist heading the mob, waving a cross held in reversed fashion. Don't ask me the meaning of that crazy symbolism. The sect to which belonged my mother's friend—God rest her! She was a dear, weak-minded lady—must have set great store by those signs. As a boy they scared me, and sitting here after forty years I can still see the cryptograms. However, to my tale. About ten years ago I was in Paris, and as Monsignor I had to attend a significant gathering at the Russian Embassy in this City of Light." He waved his plump, white, left hand and I caught the purple fire of amethyst. "It was a notable function, and I don't mind telling you now that it was political. I had just returned from Rome, where I had been sent on a secret mission, and I mingled much with diplomatic folk. At that time Prince Wronsky was the representative of the Tsar in France, a charming man with a favor of diablerie in his speech. He was, like most of his countrymen, a fervant Greek-Catholic, and it pleased him to mischievously fence with me over the dogmas of our respective faiths. He called himself the Catholic—heavily underlined; I was only a Roman Catholic. I assured him I was satisfied.

"On this particular night he was rather agitated when I made my salutations. He whispered to me that Madame la Princesse had presented him with a son and heir that very day. I congratulated him. As the evening waned his restlessness waxed, he beckoned to me—we were old friends—to follow him into the library. Hesitatingly he spoke: 'I wish you to do me a favor, Monsignor, an odd one. I venture to ask it because you are known to me so long and I feel I can trust you. Do go upstairs and see my boy'—his tone was one of entreaty. I smiled as I answered: 'My dear Prince, as a priest I am hardly a judge of young children. But if you wish it—is there anything wrong with the little chap's health?' He piously crossed himself. 'God forbid,' he ejaculated. We went to the first etage of his palace—he was gorgeously housed—and on the landing he whispered, 'Madame is in another wing of our apartments—go in here, the child is with a nurse.' He pushed me through a door and left me in a semi-lighted chamber; also in an ill-humor. My position was really embarrassing. The room was very large, lofty and heavily hung with tapestries. The nurse, a dark old gypsy creature, a witch, came to me and asked in Russian:

"'Do you wish to see His Royal Highness, the King of Heaven and Earth?' Thinking she was some half-mad moujik's wife, I nodded, amused by the exalted titles. She raised a bony warning hand, and I tiptoed to the cradle of ivory and gold; the nurse parted the curtains and I saw—I saw—my son, you will think I exaggerate! I saw the most exquisite baby in the universe. Don't mock at an old bachelor's rhapsody. But that child, that supreme morsel of humanity, proved too much for me. I stared and stared, and all the while the tiny angel was smiling in my eyes. Ah! such a celestial smile! From his large eyes, like blue flowers, he smiled into my very soul. As if my heels were of lead, I was rooted to the floor. Every fibre of my heart went out to that tiny wanderer from the infinite. His face was pathetic, as if charged with suppressed sorrow. Dieu! He was older than his father. I felt my mind hypnotised. In vain I tried to divert my gaze. Some subtle emanation from this extraordinary child entered my profoundest being, and then, as if a curtain were slowly lowered, a mist encompassed my consciousness. I was ceding to a stronger willpower the immortal part of me, and all the while I smiled at the baby and the baby smiled at me. I remember his long blond hair parted in the middle and falling over his shoulders; even that abnormal trait in a child a few hours old didn't puzzle me. No doubt my sanity was being undermined by the persistent gaze of the boy. I vaguely recall passing my hands across my chest as if to close the crevice through which filtered my personality; I was certain that my soul was about to be stolen by that damnable infant. Then the nurse dropped some heavy object and my thoughts came back—they had evidently been far on the road to hell, for they were red and flaming when I got hold of them—and the spell, or whatever it was, suddenly snapped.

"I saw the woman maliciously smiling—in the days of the Inquisition I should have sent her to the fiery faggots, hell-hag that she was. The child seemed exhausted after the prolonged effort of holding my attention. There was an atmosphere of unholiness in the situation, and, regaining my self-command I resolutely seized the baby. "What changeling is this?" I demanded in a loud voice, for the little being that twisted in my grip might have been a century old. 'Put him down, monster!' clamored the nurse, but I held fast with both hands to the squirming bundle of flesh and lace. A superhuman strength waged against my muscles, but an old half-back on our university team, I conquered the poor little devil, who moaned like a querulous old man. But the nurse throwing her full weight on me forced me to let go my dubious prize. As I did so the baby fell on its face, its dainty robe split wide open, and to my horror I saw on its back, between its angelically white shoulder-blades, burned in as if by a branding-iron, the crucifix—and upside down."

I shuddered, I knew. The priest lowered his voice and spoke in detached phrases: "It was, Oh! that I live to say it—it was the dreaded Antichrist—yes, that Kalmouck baby—it has been predicted that he would be born in the North—I trembled so that my soutane waved in the infernal winds. The reversed cross—the mark of the Beast—the sign by which we shall know the Human Satan—the last opponent of Christianity! I confess I felt discomposed at the sight of this miniature fiend, for it meant that the baleful red star of the Far East would rise in the black heavens and bloody wars spread among the nations of the earth. It also meant that doomsday was not afar, and, good Christian as I hope I am, a shiver ran down my spine at the thought of Gabriel's trump and the resurrection of the dead. Yes, I shan't deny it—so material, of the earth earthy, are the sons of men, myself among them! And the picture of Judgment Day, Dies Irae, fairly stunned my imagination. Still, prophecy or no prophecy, something had to be done. To fulfil the letter of the law this antichrist was let loose from hell. There was one way out. I acted. I grasped"——

"Great God! Monsignor," I cried, "You didn't strangle the demon?"

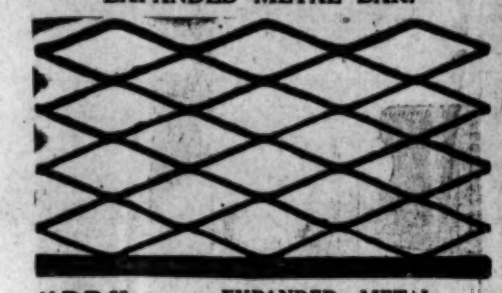
"No, no—something better. I rushed to a marble basin, seized a ewer of water and returning to the crib, despite the frantic remonstrances of the old sorceress I baptised the Antichrist in the name of the Father, of the Son and of the Holy Ghost. Before my eyes the inverted cross vanished! Then I spanked the presumptuous youngster, and descending the staircase I sought the Prince and said: 'Your boy is now a Roman, not a Greek, Catholic. We are quits,' and at once I fled the accursed palace."

* * *

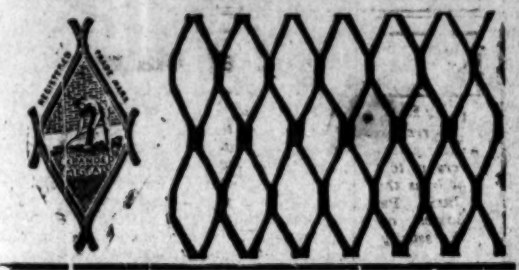
The notion of a spanked Antichrist disconsolately wandering over the planet, unwilling to return to his fiery hearth for fear of a satanic scolding, his guns of evil spiked, innocuous his virus, his mission of spiritual destruction a failure—what could a baptised devil's child do but pray and repent?—all this dawned upon me and I burst into laughter, the worthy raconteur discreetly participating. His bizarre recital proved to me that notwithstanding his Gaelic first name, Monsignor Anatole O'Rourke hailed from the pleasant green of County Tipperary.

INDENTED SQUARE BAR. INDENTED ROUND BAR.

EXPANDED METAL BAR.



"BB" EXPANDED METAL DIAMOND MESH LATHING



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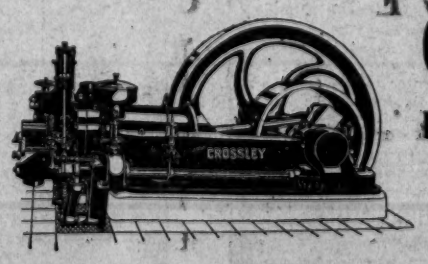

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BOOBY HATCH — Things Are So Impressive To Booby. — By Berndt

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PLOP!
GOSH! IT SLIPPED!
STUPID! I KNEW YOU WERE GOING TO DROP THAT!
WELL, WHY DIDN'T YOU TELL ME!
BERNDT

Musical Matters

By H. E. HURRY, MUS.B.

Correspondents wishing to draw attention to Musical matters, or to ask questions, should address the writer, care of THE CHINA PRESS, *enclosing real names and addresses, not necessarily for publication.*

On the subject of the Public Band so much has been written that the very few constructive ideas are apt to be lost sight of in the midst of material of an opposite character. It will be well to collate a few of these ideas, separate them from impractical suggestions, and attempt to out-line a practical scheme of development.

Shanghai has, for the first time, a conductor who is a first-rate musician as an executant and interpreter, and the community may further hope to have a Department of Music represented by a live Band Committee devoted to the furtherance of music for all sections of the public.

In parenthesis, it may be supposed that the authorities have gathered that recent references in the press to the predecessor of the present conductor, carrying with them, as they have done, the assumption that we could be better served by Herr This or Herr The Other, are not merely unwelcome on national grounds—for a German is going to be a German whatever his papers: but, they have doubtless perceived that to re-engage a conductor of the kind we had before the war would be a distinct retrograde step on purely musical grounds, apart from nationality; a backward move for music and for the public.

Very few are left who labor under the delusion that the one musical people of the earth is still the German people; whilst very many have learned that all Germans holding appointments of any sort are morally certain to treat such appointments merely as pegs on which to hang work of a more distinctively 'national' character. The bubble of German supremacy in music, which they sought so long to keep inflated, has been pricked.

German music itself can no longer serve in 'propaganda,' and other opportunities of combining music with activities of 'national' interest to Germans, are certain to present themselves.

I have labored this point, but not unduly; for it should be remembered that the late German conductor was not a professional musician before his appointment under the Shanghai Municipal Council, but was engaged in various branches of journalism. Whatever his particular 'line,' I take it, he was, to say the least, no more able to forget he was a German than I, in these articles can forget I am an Englishman, however different the methods and the purposes of the two may be.

We may take it then, that apart from flabby 'internationalists' and thorough-going pro-Germans, Shanghai has advanced so far as to engage a musician of the first rank, who is 'out for' music and the public enjoyment of music, and not one who is out for his country or the promotion of one particular form of culture (or Kultur). In accepting this advance we may congratulate ourselves that we shall not be neglecting the urgent claims of the splendid work of German Masters of music of the past; for in the last season the present conductor has shown an acquaintance with, and an enthusiasm for, Bach, Beethoven and (particularly) for Mozart, to which his predecessor could offer nothing worthy of comparison.

Under a first-rate musician, then, the Band is to have the task of providing at least *three* types of music; and only with certain concessions for the complicated nature of such a position can these *roles* be fulfilled by one organisation instead of by three.

We place the separate phases of Band organisation in an order that will give offense to no one. The Band is to provide: 1, Light music out-of-doors for all and sundry who frequent the Public Parks in summer, and dance-music in the Town Hall in Winter; 2, the approved music for Military occasions, as the Band of the S. V. C.; and 3, music of the best kind in the winter season, up to Symphony Concert standard, in the Town Hall. Private engagements, of course, give way to these public services, and need not be taken into account. Clearly, this variety of service is no mean task to provide adequately.

Part of the duties under 1 and 2, requires a military brass band, and part, a stringed orchestra, whilst for those under 3, a complete orchestra of strings, wind, and brass is needed.

No true friend of music will suggest the elimination of the duties of the lighter sort to make the symphony orchestra more possible. We do not ask the public which frequents the Parks on sultry evenings to consider the desirability of serious music, any more than we propose to deliver a sermon to the readers of Garvice and Hocking on the superior qualities of Henry James or Francis Thompson.

It will not escape the notice of the veriest tyro, however, that the change from orchestra to military brass necessitates the substitution of various instruments. Your violinists and principal strings disappear at one breath with the advent of the military band, and must be replaced by numerous clarinetists and saxophone players; whereas if you set out first to provide a dozen or so clarinets, they must be able to take up the duties of concert orchestra 'violinists! All these and many other adaptations have to be made, and provide altogether as pretty a problem as to players as could be wished. Obviously such players on two instruments are not to be picked up any day, and certainly cannot be got locally. We many feel sure that the Council will authorise the conductor to proceed in the difficult matter of the choice of players, and take the responsibility for their permanent engagement.

I have already suggested that the S. V. C. authorities, besides giving orders to the conductor, should appoint someone to see to the musical fitness of what is ordered as well as to its military propriety. All that is needed after that is more players of the required instruments. The same is true of the out-of-door Park music; with additional wind players, the approprite musical noises, pleasing to the frequenters of the Parks, may be provided. For the symphony-orchestra players, we must hope for the permanent engagement of men who can take up a second instrument and play it well, and so do away with the temporary nature of a Band when a player is picked up here and there—one who may, or may not be adaptable to changes required So far, it seems that what is absolutely essential is the regular permanent engagement of properly selected players. We have the conductor to do it, and we have the money to do it.

With such a regularly constituted band it would be possible to have orchestral concerts out-of-doors in summer which the conductor would direct personally. These concerts would meet the needs of those who want something more refined than the music to which children run about and chatter; but concerts of this latter sort would still be given, and would continue to be treated as a real need of the community.

The open-air concerts given in so many American cities, in England and on the Continent would serve as models. One of the more remote parks would give the necessary space and preserve the quiet so desirable. A half-covered platform, properly arranged with sounding-boards would present no great difficulty. Open-air music requires a strong body of strings to have any carrying power; and here again the conductor might retort that his players are insufficient. Given the players in sufficient number and quality, however, there is every reason to suppose that the conductor would welcome the chance of appearing in public with a good orchestra, as many well-known men have done and continue to do. All these who want to know why the conductor does not appear would have the advantage, pleasure and profit of his services.

A military brass band can never be on a plane to attract a conductor who is an artist, or the people that enjoy art. The quality of the music itself may be good, but the colors, the lights and shades must always lack the fineness of the orchestra; for all those qualities are lacking which go to make the orchestra the most perfect instrument, indeed the only instrument, for the realisation of those delicate shades of tone that express the thousand *nuances* in the mind of the musician. At best the military band bears the same relation to the orchestra that the repeated pattern of an 'art' wall-paper does to a painting in oils. With the present inevitable shortage of clarinets (some of the principal wind-players are at present on leave) the military band becomes less and less a fit vehicle for refined musical results.

Supposing that it is a matter of no very great difficulty to provide a proper platform, the question of permanently employed players is one that must be faced. Such problems do not solve themselves.

As the subject of the conductor's contract has been raised, it is surely worth consideration that this should at least give him powers to engage (permanently) the players he needs to carry out a set of varying duties which present as nice a problem in music as could well be devised. Mr. Paci has proved his powers with the players he has been able to get, some of them only on a temporary arrangement, and we must hope for still finer results with a regularly constituted band. No shifting body of scratch players can reasonably be expected to fulfill the duties which the niceties of the problem present, and which the needs of the community demand.

Chiropractic, What It Really Means

Here is the official definition of chiropractic; it is from the act of the New Jersey Legislature to regulate the practice:

"The term chiropractic when used in this act shall be construed to mean and be the name given to the study and application of a universal philosophy of biology, theology, theosophy, health, disease, death, the science of the cause of disease and art of permitting the restoration of the triune relationships between all attributes necessary to normal composite forms, to harmonious quantities and qualities by placing in juxtaposition the abnormal concrete positions of definite mechanical portions with each other by hand, thus correcting all subluxations of the articulations of the spinal column, for the purpose of permitting the recreation of all normal cyclic currents through nerves that were formerly not permitted to be transmitted, through impingement, but have now assumed their normal size and capacity for conduction as they emanate through intervertebral foramina—the expressions of which they were formerly excessive or partially lacking—named disease."

Upon which the Journal of the American Medical Association makes the comment: "Lucidity itself! . . . Simplicity to the nth power. Bring on your Einstein theory—the New Jersey solons may oblige with a snappy definition."

'If A Man Die, Shall He Live Again?'

(Continued from Page 12)

pen not merely natural radiation of gases but also an exterioration of sensibility, and eventually of the motor power.

Obviously, then, the emanation from the body is not a mere ethereal perspiration, but an actual emergence of the most vital elements of being, instinct with sensibility, with consciousness, and with the power to exert influence and to act. Whether, then, these spiritual appearances are visitors from beyond the grave, or are merely demonstrations of the ability of the soul to go beyond the limits of the body and to act independently of it, their bearing upon the question of the survival of the soul after death is obvious.

But the discoveries of Reichenbach, and of his predecessor Mesmer, were by no means new, though of course new to them. Long before their time the odic, or odilic, force was well known to Hindoo philosophers as one of the manifestations of Prana, the Life Breath, the Universal Principle, upon which their whole science of Pranayama, control of the life breath, was built. Thus Prana is not a speculative theory, but a scientifically proved reality, which not only explains all the so-called mysteries of clairvoyance, mind-reading, telepathy, mesmerism, and what not, before which science so-called stands helpless or incredulous, but also proves the rationale and the reality of those higher spiritual phenomena which, when substantiated, demonstrate the soul's independence of the material body.

The logical prelude to any satisfactory answer to the great question of the ages is, therefore, What is Prana?

Prana will be discussed in a second discourse by the Swami Kripananda, in another article.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, JULY 18, 1920

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TODAY							
W'wei, C'foo & T'tsin....	Kingsing	..	₤13.00	..	..	..	..
Japan, H'hulu, Canada, U. S. A. & Europe via U. S. A.	Korea Maru	..	₤7.00	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
W'wei, C'foo & T'tsin....	Kingsing	12.00	..	..	..	..	12.30
Newchwang	Shansi	10.30	..	..	..	..	10.00
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe	Colombia	9.30	..	..	..	..	9.00
Japan, Canada, U. S. A., & Europe, via U.S.A.	*Colombia	..	₤9.30	..	..	..	..
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Hongkong	Awa M.	..	15.30	..	..	..	..
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TOMORROW							
Hongkong	Szechuen	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton....	do	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Vladivostok & Siberia..	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Newchwang	Toonan	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong	T'shima Maru	..	15.30	..	..	..	..
Antung	Kweilin	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Chefoo and Newchwang	Esang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Chefoo	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Foochow	Ningshin	16.30	..	..	..	..	16.00
S'tow, H'kong & C'ton....	Hangsang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Swatow and Hongkong....	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton ..	Kwanglee	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
United Kingdom, via Suez	Pyrrhus	..	14.00	..	..	..	..
V'stok and Siberia via Pukow & Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train	..	..	..	17.00	..	17.00
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tuesday, July 20.							
W'wei, C'foo and T'tsin..	Shuntien	..	14.00	..	..	..	..
W'wei, C'foo & T'tsin....	Shuntien	14.00	..	..	..	..	12.30
Japan Ports	Omi Maru	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
H'kong, Straits, Indic and E'pe, via Suez. ...	Persia	17.00	..	..	..	..	15.30
Japan Ports	Omi M.	19.00	..	..	..	..	18.30
Wednesday, July 21.							
Amoy and Hongkong.....	Sunning	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Amoy, H'kong & C'ton....	Sunning	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Thursday, July 22.							
Japan Ports	Y'shiro M.	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Friday, July 23.							
Swatow and Hongkong ...	Chenan	..	17.00	..	..	..	..

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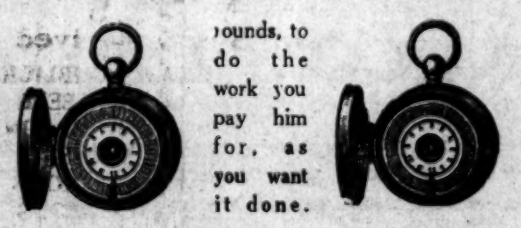

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RUSSIAN DEBTS TO AWAIT PEACE

Krassin Declares They Must Be Discussed As Part Of Terms With France

DENIES CLAIMS ARE VALID

Envoy Asserts That Aid To Poland Reduces Chance Of Collecting

Paris, June 16.—The Soviets will discuss with France the question of the payment of the Russian debt when France is ready to discuss peace with the Soviets. Such is the policy of Moscow on the point on which the French Government bases its technical objection to the resumption of commercial relations with Russia.

This, in brief, is the import of the second of the interviews with the Soviet envoy being published by La Liberte. The correspondent, emphasising the importance which France attached to not allowing Russian gold to be scattered because it was a guarantee for Russia's creditors, asked M. Krassin what was his attitude.

"Very well," said the Russian, "I can reply to your question with precision. Every one in France and elsewhere should have known to what risks they exposed themselves in lending money to the Government of the Tsar. Warning was given. Not only my party but all the popular parties of Russia notified French public opinion from 1905 that if the Russian people once became masters they wouldn't pay the loans which had been used to repress their effort at liberation.

PROTESTS NOT ISOLATED

"These protests were not isolated. They were continuous and frequent. Why did the French people nevertheless make loans to the Tsar? Why did they pay the wages of the Tsarist soldiers who shot down the Russian people?

"French opinion did not believe in the Russian revolution. It would then be natural that it should pay for its error.

"We are told on all sides that international financial relations will be impossible if the change in Government is followed by a repudiation of the obligations of the preceding Government. That is true as to pacific changes, but it has never occurred in history that a revolutionary Government paid the debts of the old regime. This was the case with the French revolutionaries of 1789 and it was the case in other instances.

"We consider as sacred the obligations to which we subscribe but we do not consider ourselves bound by the obligations of the old Russian Government. Juridically, if that word is taken in a large sense and not in a strict and dogmatic sense, we are not obliged to pay.

COULD NOT FIGHT SOVIET

"You may speak of using force against us. You have been doing that for two years and you see it has not succeeded. We are still standing.

"Militarily we consider ourselves as victors, for in spite of repeated efforts you have not crushed us. Besides, if you wished to fight, you French against us, you could not. The French peasant, conservative as he may be, will not give you new soldiers for an expedition against Russia."

"We might support more strongly the Poles against you," suggested the correspondent.

"Yes, you might do that," replied Krassin, "but what good would it do you? Let us admit—and I am convinced of the contrary—that the Poles defeat us, that they get to Moscow. And then what? Does any foreigner believe he could administer a country as large as ours? No, that is not a serious thought. You may as well accept the idea that you can never collect one sought from us by force.

"Besides, why should you try to do that? You know perfectly well that, despite the conditions I have outlined, for reasons of international opportunity we wish to settle this question of the debt diplomatically. France has preferred to employ military means and an armed blockade, still more terrible because it has killed thousands of innocents.

WILLING TO NEGOTIATE

"In fact, we have on several occasions declared our willingness to treat of the question of the debt. Lenin made that declaration in February, 1919, to Bullitt and later to several others. I made that declaration to your representatives at Copenhagen.

"However, it is necessary to take into consideration that the question changes. We are forced to expend from our national resources vast sums to continue the war against Poland. To this end we mobilise our cars and locomotives which, instead of transporting food, transport soldiers.

"In backing Poland, you are succeeding in ruining us completely. How do you expect us to pay if you make it impossible for us to work? With what do you expect us to pay? We must produce in order to pay this debt.

"At this moment and once again I declare in the name of my Government that we are ready to discuss this matter on the occasion of a discussion of peace with you. I will explain why we are obliged to link the two problems. There is no bad faith and no faking about this. I do not like to promise things I cannot deliver.

"To be able to subscribe to any financial undertaking we must be sure that we can work in peace. And to do that we must have peace. That is why we declare we will not discuss this debt except when we discuss peace.

It is not our purpose to extort peace. Only I insist that if we are forced to continue the war with Poland or any one else we will withdraw this promise.

"You understand, that since we are willing to discuss the payment of the debt, though we believe it contrary to true international morality and although we do it for reasons of opportunity, it would be stupid to maintain the promise if we do not obtain the advantages we seek through making that promise.

"You require means to make peace with us. With the greatest sincerity we desire to make peace with you and we will discuss at the negotiations the question of the debt. That is our attitude.

"But hurry up, for our people are becoming exasperated at having to fight and they may impose upon us the withdrawal of our promise if they despair of a sincere desire for peace in your country.

"One more word, upon an argument which has been much abused—that we should assume the obligations of the old regime. Your press proclaims it all the time. But this press, which seeks to make us the heirs of the obligations of the old regime, forgets that on her side France has undertaken obligations with regard to Russia. Has she kept them? There is the question of Constantinople, which France promised to Russia."

"Are you becoming imperialistic?" asked the correspondent.

"No, assuredly not," said Krassin. "I wish simply to emphasise that those who are always telling us of our obligations have forgotten theirs."

"But you forfeited this promise in making the peace of Brest-Litovsk," said the interviewer.

"You think so?" asked Krassin. "Do you count for nothing the Russian blood which flowed for the Allies in Eastern Prussia, where it saved the war, and elsewhere where the Russians fought? It was the pure blood of the Russian people."

MIXED BATHING A BAN TO CUPID?

Kentish Official Declares Public Baths Disillusion Men As To Women's Charms

London, June 12.—"Hundreds of possible brides have been doomed to lives of useless celibacy because of that infamous institution, the mixed public swimming bath."

So declared Town Councillor Clark at a recent meeting of the Town Council of Tonbridge, Kent. Mr. Clark, a dour Scotsman, an officer of the Scots Guards during the war, spoke with passionate earnestness:

"Fancy," he exclaimed, "a young man dancing with a beauteous maiden at a ball, infatuated by her charms, meeting her at a public swimming bath next morning. She is clad in a ready-made bathing costume which vulgarises her figure. Her hair is bunched in a hideous cap or is straggling over her eyes, like that of a wet Scottish terrier. Immediately, and necessarily, the young man is completely disenchanted."

Councillor Clark was animated by patriotic, not puritanical motives, for he said:

"It is England's duty to raise an imperial race, and mixed bathing prevents more marriages than any other cause."

Despite Mr. Clark's protest, the Town Council sanctioned mixed public bathing. Tonbridge women resent his assertion that their matrimonial chances are jeopardised by being seen in bathing dresses and jeer at his "man-like cowardice" in retiring from the Council before the next election.

LADY MAYORESS FAVORS BOXING

Many British Women At Bouts, But Shun Ringside Because Lights Magnify Wrinkles

London, June 2.—Britain's unprecedented boxing boom has won the support of the Lady Mayoress of London, who has publicly given her stamp of approval to the manly art of self-defense.

Old precedents have been crumbling in England like card houses since early in the war and after the armistice they continued to crumble.

No Lady Mayoress ever acknowledged herself a "fight fan" before Lady Cooper showed her great interest in it when distributing prizes recently at the Working Lads' Institute in Whitechapel. She previously had shown her independence of tradition in manipulating the elevator in the historic Mansion House when in a hurry. So far she has not been present at any of the gala boxing nights in the British metropolis, but she would have plenty of feminine company if she were to attend any of the big events.

When addressing the institute she asked the Superintendent, the Rev. Thomas Johnson, if boxing was included in the physical exercises of the boys. She was visibly disappointed when the reverend gentleman gave a negative reply.

"Then I wish you did. I was at Ilford the other night and saw some boys boxing. I thought it was splendid. The boxers shook hands with one another and the other boys fanned them when they were hot. I thought it rather a fine thing. I had never seen boxing before. I must say it is a very healthy exercise. Besides that feeling of sport which I like to see among boys, the physical exercise gives to them smartness, alertness and patience."

The Lady Mayoress's espousal of boxing has aroused interest in her possible verdict should she really see two "heavies" at work with "haymakers."

In former times most of the women who attended boxing contests were either connected with the stage or were relatives or friends of the contestants. Nowadays no big match is held without there being present large numbers of women, many of whom are keenly interested in boxing.

There are still many, however, who don't like a ringside seat, not so much because of the possible carnage in the ring as the unwillingness to sit in the full glare of the powerful white lights which have been introduced here to permit proper photographing of the star events. These lights, say some of the feminine enthusiasts, show up the wrinkles and "crow's feet" plainly. It is also necessary under the circumstances to continually apply downy powder puffs to their noses.

Chides British Critics Of The United States

Sunday Times Says Friendship Is Proof Against Mischief Makers

London, Sunday, May 23.—Anglo-American relations are the subject of the leading editorial in The Sunday Times, which argues that "in the closer union of British and America it must be recognised that there is a sure shield and defense for the weaker nations than even a fully developed and equipped League of Nations could create." The article then refers to "unenlightened prejudices and malicious people on both sides of the Atlantic who by a continuous policy of annoying pinpricks seem to goad both nations to distrust and bad feeling," and adds:

"Two striking examples have recently been furnished of this misunderstanding and interference with the natural sequelae of ebullitions of anti-American feeling on the one other. There has been much stupid and ill-informed criticism in the press of this country over the American Presidential elections. Candidates have been spoken of as acceptable or otherwise to Britain—a bad-mannered piece of impertinence which has rightly annoyed Americans—and editorials and articles have appeared discussing purely domestic American questions with the frankness and ignorance which are so often identified with the role of elder brother. The great Republic surely needs no advice on such questions.

"Similarly, the American press has been lashing itself into a fury over the fancied injustice done to the Stars and Stripes over our oil concessions. This is purely a case of business interests swaying public opinion. The American people ought to know the British tradition of colonial development is not going to be abrogated in this case, and they certainly ought to be able to recognise an electioneering red herring. America need not be alarmed over our oil policy, even though the immense future importance of the question is recognised over there more widely and fully than elsewhere.

"The British colonial policy is not a policy of boycotting, profiteering and firmly closed markets. Business men will always compete, and commercial interests will always more or less clash, and even in the closest union of America and Britain there will be necessarily at times rifts in the lute. But, as Colonel Vanderbilt said to interviewers on Friday, there are too many sane-thinking people in both countries for there ever to be any chance of serious misunderstanding."

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ELWELL, FAMED CARD EXPERT, IS FOUND SLAIN

Father Ridicules Idea That Woman Fired Fatal Shot; Family Work On Theory

DOOR WAS UNLOCKED

Police Find Complete Faro Outfit; New Witness Tells Of Women Visitors

New York, June 13.—Friday morning at 8:30 o'clock Joseph B. Elwell, wealthy turfman, club member and international authority on bridge whist, was found dying by his housekeeper in the reception room of his home, No. 244 West 70th Street. He had been shot through the head with an army automatic .45-calibre pistol. Thirty-six hours after the murder the head of the Detective Bureau of the Police Department admitted the theory of the slaying had not been advanced beyond the confines of conjecture.

So far as can be ascertained, not one salient fact has been unearthed by the police that in the slightest degree sheds any light on where and with whom Elwell spent the last five hours of his life. He was a member of a dinner party Thursday evening given by Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lewisohn at the Ritz Carlton Hotel for Miss Viola Kraus, Mrs. Lewisohn's sister. Later they all danced and then went to the Midnight Frolic.

MYSTERY MOST BAFFLING

When the party broke up at 2 a.m. Mr. Elwell, in excellent spirits, left the others at 42d Street and Seventh Avenue. He walked west on 42d Street, bought a paper, and, so far as the police have been able to find out, was seen next some hours later, by his housekeeper, Miss Maria Larson as he was dying in his home.

Knowledge of the gambler's movements after he left the Lewisohn party, detectives say, would go a long way toward clearing what they term probably the most baffling mystery they have ever been called upon to solve.

The police were inclined at first to the belief that Elwell had killed himself. He was found sitting in his pajamas with a pile of unopened letters on a collapsible card table at his elbow. A communication he had been reading from his trainer at the Beach Stables, at Latonia, Ky., lay on the floor by his side. Blood from the bullet wound in his forehead had trickled down his arm and had dripped on the open letter. An empty smokeless powder shell lay beside the letter, but the pistol was not in sight and has not yet been found.

WOMEN MENTIONED

If Elwell had committed suicide what had he done with the weapon the police were asked. They didn't know, they said. They had been questioning Mr. Elwell's chauffeur they added, and might supply the motive for suicide later. They promised that if the suicide theory were sustained they would be able to account for the missing weapon.

Edwin Rhodes, chauffeur for Elwell, questioned by newspaper men before the police had a chance to reach him, said that his employer numbered among his many acquaintances certain young women to whom the turfman had intrusted keys of his home. He spoke of three women in particular to whom Elwell had given keys.

The police took Rhodes in hand yesterday and grilled him for several hours. He denied he had ever said any women had keys to the Elwell house. He said the locks were all changed by Mr. Elwell after a robbery in the house last December. Rhodes has insisted from the first time he was questioned that his employer owes him salary. William H. Barnes, steward of the Studio Club and Elwell's secretary and valet, denies the statement. Rhodes says Elwell often held his money back because he didn't want him to gamble on the races.

FATHER TALKS OF CRIME

Mr. Elwell's father, Joseph S. Elwell, who lives at Ridgewood, N. J., in a beautiful home provided for him by his son, spent the day at the 70th Street home of his dead son. He left there shortly before 5 o'clock and said to newspaper men:

"There has been a lot of talk about some woman having shot my son. I am not in a position to say whether that is so. The police have questioned me as well as others but have not seen fit to take me into their confidence.

"I last heard from my son about Christmas time. He did not tell me then of any trouble. The first thing I knew about this thing was when I was summoned from Ridgewood.

"My theory of the murder is—and it is murder and not suicide—that some one was either waiting in my son's home when he returned early Friday morning or was admitted by my son shortly before the murder.

SURE SLAYER WAS A MAN

"No woman could have fired a .45 calibre automatic pistol with such deadly effect. There was only one shot fired too, and that would lead to the belief the murder was deliberate work. That's my theory. I believe some one went to the house for the purpose of killing Mr. Elwell; that, having gained admission, he fired the one shot, saw he had accomplished his purpose and then departed. The object, as we all know, was not robbery. What the police are doing I don't know. I hope they are working on that theory and have dropped the idea of any woman having committed the crime."

Mr. Elwell said his son was not in financial difficulties.

"To my knowledge," he said, "Mr. Elwell had five automobiles, a beautiful yacht, a string of horses worth at least $100,000, and then his home. He provided for me so I could live comfortably for the remainder of my life."

Barnes, the secretary, scoffed at the idea that a woman murdered Mr. Elwell.

WORKING ON OWN THEORY

"I don't know what theory the police are advancing at this time," he said last night. "What I do know is what the family are doing. We are working on a theory of our own, and when we have completed our investigation we are going to tell the police. We will not say anything, however, until our investigation is completed."

One point which has been cleared up to the satisfaction of everybody is that the front door of the Elwell home was not locked when Marie Larsen, the housekeeper, reached there about 8:30 Friday morning. The front door was shut but the snap lock had been so adjusted that any one could enter the house without a key. The newspapers were not in the vestibule but lying on the steps.

The police have learned that the Elwell home was the rendezvous of men who like the master of the house, gambled for high stakes. Many beautiful and stylishly garbed women were seen by the neighbors entering and leaving the house at all hours of the night. A search of the rooms revealed a complete faro layout in one of the rooms on the second floor.

Rhodes, the chauffeur, denies that he ever took any women to the house or that he ever saw any there. If they went there, he says, they travelled in their own machines or in taxicabs.

Early last evening Assistant District Attorney Joyce of the Homicide Bureau visited the Elwell residence and interrogated the housekeeper and Rhodes.

The stories they told him, he says, differed in no wise from their statements to the police made earlier in the day. Mr. Joyce also questioned Barnes, the secretary, with respect to Mr. Elwell's business interests and financial standing.

Mr. Joyce said he had learned that Elwell had valuable realty holdings in Long Branch and at other places on Long Island and that so far as he had been able to ascertain had no reason to worry over money matters.

Mr. Joyce expressed regret that the police had been unable to check up on Mr. Elwell's movements after leaving the Lewisohn party early Friday morning. He pointed out that Mr. Elwell may have been in the company of his murderer in the early hours of the morning or may have been followed to his home. If he were with friends, Mr. Joyce said, it clearly was the duty of these friends to come forward and aid the police. Information they might be able to supply, he said, might go a long way toward solving the mystery.

Arthur Bishop, a chauffeur, employed by Elwell while Rhodes was in the army from April, 1918, to January, 1919, was found and questioned yesterday. He told the police that to his knowledge at least a dozen women had keys to the house during the time he had been employed by Elwell. He said he had gained the impression from conversations he had heard while driving Elwell and his friends that the women who visited the 70th Street house and admitted themselves with keys furnished by Elwell, were married. He was unable, the police said, to furnish any names.

THINK HE MET POSTMAN

One of the puzzling features of the murder was Elwell's reason for going downstairs after getting ready for bed. No one knows when he reached home. Whatever hour it was, he divested himself of his evening clothes, arranged them carefully, indicating that at that time nothing untoward had occurred to mar his usual habit. Several hundred dollars in bills had been tossed on the bed that had not been disturbed.

His watch, studs, cuff links were found on his dressing table.

The postman reached his house at 7:25 a.m. and the theory is that Elwell heard the whistle and went down in his pajamas in the expectation of receiving the letter from his trainer at Latonia. Two of his horses were scheduled to run yesterday and he may have been sufficiently interested in learning their condition to wait up for the letter.

The work of the police now is to find what happened after Elwell opened the letter from Kentucky. Things must have been quiet in the house at the time. Certainly, investigators say, Elwell would not have opened the letter and sat himself calmly down to apprise himself of its contents if some one had been standing by threatening him with a .45 calibre automatic pistol.

Dr. Charles Norris, Medical Examiner, said yesterday that Elwell had been shot from a position immediately in front of him.

WIFE NOT SORRY

"No, I am not sorry my husband is dead. How could I be? He has brought me nothing but sorrow. He means nothing to me now, nothing."

Mrs. Helen Elwell, widow of the murdered race track man, to a reporter for The World yesterday, thus epitomised her attitude toward the man she has not seen in four years, and whose influence upon her life she regards as malevolent.

Despite a plump figure clothed in an old-fashioned black silk gown, a courtly manner that breathes innate dignity and a constant smile, Mrs. Elwell gives one the impression that sorrow has stamped the almost invisible lines under her eyes and upon the massive forehead, and that the smile is merely mechanical.

She was seated upon a sofa in the tastefully furnished library of her apartment at No. 1187 Lexington Avenue. Previously she had steadfastly refused to see anyone but police officials and immediate members of the family. Late yesterday afternoon, as she told the reporter, she suddenly decided to break her silence.

ONCE HAD SIX SERVANTS

What follows is an approximately verbatim account of her conversation. She needed few questions to prompt her, but talked rapidly, as if she were giving expression to thoughts she had long harbored. As she talked, she would smile continually, look out of the small window; and then and again her full eyes would wander to the row upon row of classics in the wide bookcase. She is a scholar and a writer.

"I have never talked to any one except the police of this strange thing," Mrs. Elwell began. "Of course you realise it's all unpleasant, and all that. But I don't know just what you think my feelings are. I don't believe you know."

She paused for a moment, twisted her long slender fingers, and then looked up again with that never-failing smile.

"You must understand that I have not always been living like this, that I have lived with six servants, two cars, all the luxuries my heart desired. I was Helen Derby, first cousin of Dr. Richard Derby, who married Ethel Roosevelt.

"I come of very good family, you can see that. When I first married Mr. Elwell I had $35,000 a year to maintain a home. Do not ask me whether we lived happily together. After all I was young and romantic. So much for that.

SON NOW IS FIFTEEN

"Then my boy Richard was born. Now he is fifteen years old. I love my boy, have always loved him, and he has compensated me for the sufferings I endured at my husband's hands. Eight years ago we separated. It is not necessary to give all the sordid details of that, of my suffering. Mr. Elwell showed no love for me, nor for my boy."

Again she paused, as if she were weighing her words. She sighed, looked down at her hands again. Her neck seemed to stiffen as she continued rapidly:

No, I am not sorry my husband is dead. His manner of endearment was to tell me he hoped he would stamp upon my dead face. There were other things, many other things.

"You know," she laughed slightly, "the papers have been talking of his books. I wrote those books, every one of them. Mr. Elwell signed them, and received the royalties. The royalties amounted to $18,000 that I know of, and there must have been a good deal more. I wrote every line of those books myself, and he reaped the credit and the glory. "But," she shrugged her shoulders, "my treatment has always been abominable. I am not aggressive. I did not protest. But I brought the books to Scribner's myself, and attended to the publication.

NOT SUICIDE, SHE SAYS

"It makes me laugh to think that the papers have linked me up with a woman writer, and said that I used her name. I gave that woman five lessons, and that is all I had to do. I wrote only for my husband, and a very grateful task it was, too."

The reporter interrupted her at this point to ask her theory of her husband's death, whether it could be accounted for by suicide.

"I do not know my husband's movements before his death, but I can assure you it was not suicide. My husband feared death. When some one talked of death, he would leave the room. One could not mention the word. He paled at the thought of it. For this reason he never made a will, and whenever the subject was broached, he would brush it aside with nervous impatience.

"So fearful was he that he hired a squad of quacks who assured him he could live to be 125 years old. He would eat two prunes for breakfast, and then go to the bathroom where he would practise all sorts of exercises to follow the regime set down by the quacks. He went in for sports for that reason too, and no one could ever convince him that such a thing as death existed for him.

SHOWED NO CONSIDERATION

"No, unless he changed radically, he did not die at his own hands. He was too much afraid of death for that, despite his brutality.

"I remember eight years ago when we first separated. It was what I may call an informal separation. I am still his legal widow. He promised to maintain my son, Richard, and myself in the manner to which we had been accustomed. But he failed to keep his promise. My income dwindled steadily until I was compelled to do my own housework.

"I remember too four years ago, when I saw him for the last time. I did not expect him to love me, but I did think he would show some consideration for our son. I loved my son as only a mother can, and loved him the more for all the suffering I endured. I asked him: 'Haven't you any love left for Richard? Aren't you interested in his welfare? Don't you want to see him and learn what he is doing and thinking?'

SHE HAD HOPED TO FORGET

"'Oh,' he replied carelessly, 'I hear that he is getting along very well under your care, so why should I worry?'

"And when he lived with us his way of addressing Richard was invariably 'Get the hell out of here. Get out of my way.' No, I do not complain of my treatment. Suffering was heaped upon me in all forms, but I did not and do not want my son to suffer.

"The death of my husband is unpleasant. It stirs up all sorts of things I had hoped to forget. Remember, I had not seen him in four years and that everything he meant to me was connected with abuse and suffering."

Mrs. Elwell paused once more, and then suddenly, her eyes shining, she began to speak of her son.

"Richard now is at Andover. He does not know of his father's death. I just called the school on the wire. But then you see he has the examinations. I do not wish him to know of the death until the examinations are over. They mean a year's work to him, and if he learned of the death, he might not be able to undertake these exames. I would rather he missed the funeral than a year's work."

Mrs. Elwell rose, a smile upon her lips.

"There," she said, 'I have told you everything, and I have told it to you frankly. I have nothing to conceal."

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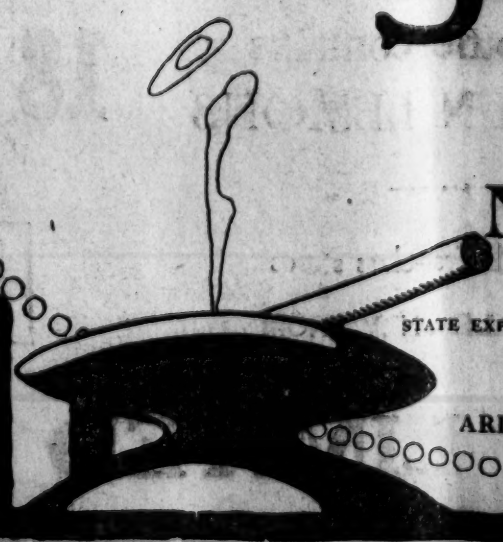

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POPE MITIGATES PIUS IX. PROTEST

Catholic Princes Will Now Be Allowed To Visit King In Rome

RECONCILE CHRISTIANS

Pope Does Not Fully Abandon Protest Against Papacy's 'Abnormal Position'

Rome, June 1.—The Papal Encyclical on "Christian Reconciliation" rescinds the veto on official visits of Catholic sovereigns to the king in Rome. It is undoubtedly one of the most remarkable acts of the Vatican since Pius IX. fulminated the famous decree just half a century ago.

In cancelling this particular act of sterile protest against the overthrow of the civil princedom of the papacy, Benedict XV. says that "it seems to be called for by the gravity of the moment and the established custom of exchanging visits for consultation between the heads of States and Governments," but that, so far from relinquishing his protest against the actual abnormal position of the Holy See and its supreme representative, the Pope expects a reconstructed society to facilitate a solution compatible with the dignity of the Church.

In the recent past the veto prevented the Emperor Francis Joseph from returning the visit paid him by King Humbert in Vienna, and in the case of the King of Portugal not only prevented a visit that had been officially announced, but broke off diplomatic relations with Italy itself, while later on it marked the historic breach between the Vatican and the French Republic. Even last year the President of Brazil was admitted to the Pope's presence only through the subterfuge that he had not yet taken formal possession of his office and on the strict understanding that it should not constitute a precedent.

On the other hand, it is noteworthy that, whereas the gradual crumbling away of the "non-expedit" decree which forbade Italian citizens to vote at or stand for Parliamentary elections, has come about through a series of particular concessions to Bishops on the part of Roman congregations, and that whereas the Pope himself has wished to appear wholly aloof from the recent formation of the Italian Clerical or Popular Party, this new permission for Catholic heads of States to gather in Rome is formally consecrated in the pontifical document published to the entire world.

The Pope further reiterates his wish for a universal reduction, if not elimination, of armaments. He also exhorts the Catholic press to abandon uncharitable propaganda and to cultivate a less bitter and strife-stirring tone.

EXTOLS POPE'S PEACE WORK

Rome, May 31.—Pope Benedict's efforts to re-establish peace in Europe during the war were extolled by Cardinal Logue, Primate of Ireland, at a banquet given at the Irish College today at the close of the festivities incident to the beatification of Oliver Plunkett, first Archbishop of Armagh.

"There was not one of President Wilson's 'fourteen points' that was not included in the Pontiff's peace conditions," he said. "During the late war every effort was made to induce the Pope to side with one belligerent or another, but he went straight as an arrow. He made justice and right triumph over oppression."

Cardinals Vannutelli, von Rossum, Sbarretti and Ranuzzi were present at the banquet.

POPE INTERESTED IN MEXICO

Rome, May 31.—Great interest in recent events in the United States and Mexico was shown by Pope Benedict today in receiving Monsignor Daniel F. Feehan, Bishop of Fall River; Joseph J. Rice, Bishop of Burlington; and Sanchez Paredis, Archbishop of Puebla, Mexico. To the latter he expressed his anxiety over late happenings in Mexico and expressed the hope that the country may soon become tranquil.

To the American prelates he remarked upon his interest in the coming Presidential campaign.

Dr. C. Magalhaes de Averedo, Brazilian Ambassador to the Vatican, was also received by the Pontiff today.

NOT CEMENTERY GHOSTS

Washburn, Wis., June 12.—A short time ago mysterious figures were seen in the Washburn Cemetery at twilight. A brave reporter, fearing nothing, investigated. Prior to starting for the cemetery he had heard strange stories concerning ghosts, but these proved to be without foundation, for the mysterious figures were of real blood and flesh, armed with shovels and rakes. They were men who had volunteered to give the cemetery a cleaning-up.

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Wilson For Batum As Armenia's Port

President is Expected To Insist On This Point In Arbitrating Boundaries

Washington, May 29 (Associated Press).—In arbitrating the boundaries of Armenia, President Wilson, it is said, will insist that the new republic shall receive access to the sea through Batum, which the Allied Supreme Council has tentatively decided shall be a free port under interallied control.

Batum is one of the most important ports on the Black Sea, is the terminus of the Trans-Caucasian pipe lines to the extensive Baku oil fields and is also the outlet for Georgia and Azerbeijan. It was to this port that the President was requested in a recent Senate resolution to send a warship with marines for the protection of American lives and property there and along the line of railroad leading to Baku.

Under the terms of the Turkish Treaty, Turkey, Armenia and the other high contracting powers expressly agreed not only to refer to the arbitration of President Wilson the question of the boundaries of Armenia, but also to accept "any stipulation he may prescribe as to access to the sea for the independent State of Armenia."

The State Department, it is understood, has begun the preparation of a memorandum designed to assist the President in the determination of the Armenian boundaries, as the President will undertake this work regardless of the action by Congress on his request that he receive authority to accept for this country a mandate over Armenia.

Senator Lodge announced today that he would seek to call up in the Senate tomorrow the Foreign Relations Committee resolution proposing refusal of President Wilson's request for authority to accept a mandate over Armenia. Mr. Lodge said that there would not be much discussion of the measure by Republican Senators.

Boston, May 28.—General Antranig, on behalf of the Armenian National Union of America, said tonight that he was willing to appear before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs and submit all the details of the program by which the union seeks to have the American and British Governments aid in equipping, provisioning and training an Armenian army. He made public a statement drawn up by the union at a meeting here yesterday to be submitted to the Senate.

"We do not request the American Government," the statement says, "to send an American army of occupation to Armenia. The Armenians are amply able to raise their own army."

The statement asserts that a fighting force of 100,000 men can be raised.

"In order to organize and drill this army," it continues, "we request the American Government to lend us the services of a few hundred army officers. We request the American and British Governments co-jointly to undertake the equipment, provisioning and officering of this army."

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Financial And Commercial News

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

Stock Banks	Quotations Closing
H. K. and S. B.	$650
Chartered	£80
Russo-Asiatic	Rs. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 393 B.
North China	Tls. 153
Union of Canton	Hk. 160
Yangtsze	$230 B.
Far Eastern Ins Co., Ltd.	Tls. 20
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$128
Hongkong Fire	$310 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def.	$230 S.
Indo-China Pref.	$18
"Shell"	32/5 xR.D.
Shanghai Tug ord	Tls. 50
Shanghai Tug pref	Tls. 35
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 19
Oriental Cons.	17/-
Raub	$1.30 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	Tls. 148 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 131
New Eng. Works	Tls. 29
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 160
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 89½
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 71 B.
China Land	Is. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 66 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Is. 8
S'hai Hotel Ltd.	Tls. 50 B.
China Realty (ord.	Is. 68
China Realty (pref	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.)	Tls. 575
E-wo (pref)	Tls. 80 B.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 400
Oriental	Tls. 200
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 275
Kungyik	Tls. 47
Yangtszepoo	Is. 34½
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 80 B.
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	Tls. 228 S.
Green Island	Tls. 7.85 B.
Langkats	Tls. 15½ B
Major Bros	Is. 5
S'hai Sumatra	Tls. 90 B.
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	Tls. 12½
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	Tls. 80 B.
Moutrie	$35
Watson	Tls. 5.90 B.
Weeks	Tls. 11
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 5¾ B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.50
Anglo-Java	Tls. 8.30 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 20 B.
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 0.65 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 1¾ B.
Bute	Tls. 0.60 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 0.80 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 5
Cheng	Tls. 1¼ B.
Consolidated	Tls. 2¼ B.
Dominion	Tls. 5¼
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 6 ¼ B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 13¼ B.
Kamunting	Tls. 3.85
Kapala	Tls. 0.20 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 10
Karan	Tls. 7.60
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 3¾ B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 18 B.
Padang	Tls. 7 S.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 2½ B.
Permata	Tls. 1 B.
Repah	Tls. 0.50
Samagaga	Tls. 0.60 B.
Seekee	Tls. 1¼ B.
Semambu	Tls. 0.70 B.
Senawang	Tls. 4¼ B.
S'hai Klebang	Tls. 0.50 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 3
S'hai Malay pref	Tls. 10
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1 B.
Sungala	Tls. 0.50
Sungei Duri	Tls. 6¾ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3 B.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.55
S'hai Seremban	Tls. 0.60
Telping	Tls. 1
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.70 B.
Tebong	Tls. 15¾
Ulobri	Tls. 3½
Ziangbe	Tls. 5 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 325
Culty Dairy	Tls. 12
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 67
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 14 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 24
Shanghai Mercury	Tls 25
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 60 B.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 120 B.

S. Sellers. Ba. Sales. B. Buyers.

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Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, July 17, 1920.

OFFICIAL

S.M.C. 6% debs. 1908 Tls. 85.00
Anglo-Javas Tls. 8.40
Chengs Tls. 1.50
Kotas Tls. 4.00
Telephones Tls. 69.00
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 47.00
Y'poo (ord.) Tls. 34.00
S'hai Cotton Tls. 280.00 Sept.
Consolidated Tls. 2.25

UNOFFICIAL

Consolidated Tls. 2.25

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, July 17, 1920.

Exchange and Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate, @ 5/1 = Tls. 3.93
@ exch. 73.4 = Mex. $5.36
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate, @ 99 = Tls. 1.01
@ exch. 73.4 = Mex. $1.38
Mex. Dollars Market Rate: 731d
Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 239
Bar Silver 998 touch ... Tls. 111
Copper Cash .. per tael 189.000
Native Interest ..... Tls. 06

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 52⅛d.
Bank Rate of Discount 7%
Ex., Paris on London Fr. 46.985
Ex., New York on London T.T. G.$3.89¼

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	5/1
London	Demand	5/1¼
India	T.T.	271
Paris	T.T.	1180
Paris	Demand	1183
New York	T.T.	98¾
New York	Demand	99
Hongkong	T.T.	71¼
Japan	T.T.	51¾
Batavia	T.T.	267
Singapore	T.T.	45⅝

Bank's Closing Buying Rates

London	Demand	5/3
London	4 m/s. Cdts.	5/5
London	4 m/s. Docy.	5/5¼
London	6 m/s. Cdts.	5/6¼
London	6 m/s. Docy.	5/6½
Paris	4 m/s.	1280
New York	o/d. Docy.	101¾
New York	4 m/s. Docy.	106½

Tourists' Exchange

@ Bank's Closing Demand buying Rates
£10 @ exch. 5/3 = Sh. Tls. 38.10
G.$50 @ exch. 101¾ = Sh. Tls. 49.14
Fr. 250 @ exch. 1230 = Sh. Tls. 20.35

1 Shanghai Tael = Mex. $1.35 at Bank's selling rate for Mexican Dollars.

BANKS SELLING RATE FOR MARKS

Marks 3,300 ..... = Tls. 100
„ 100 ..... = Mex. $4.15

ROUBLES EXCHANGE

Today's Bank Buying Rate For Roubles

Roubles 17,500 ..... = Tls. 100
„ 100 ..... = Mex. $0.78

Exchange Shop Rates

Buying:	100	Old Roubles	$1.45
„	100	New „	75
Selling:	100	Old „	$1.55
„	100	New „	80

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR JULY

Hk. Tls. 3.52	@	5/1¼	£1
„ 1	@	280½	Rs. 3.12
„ 1	@	1223	Fr. 13.62
„ 0.39	@	100¾	G.$1
„ 1	@	51½	Yen. 2.16
„ 1	@	1.50	Mex. $1.50
„ 1	@	—	Roubles —

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16, 25, 32, 50 C.P. 200 V.	Tls. 0.30 each
100 C.P. 200 V.	„ 1.10 „
200 C.P. 200 V.	„ 2.20 „
400 C.P. 200 V. ½ Watt	„ 2.15 „

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Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, July 17, 1920.

Nisshi Boseki Kaisha
Tls. 7.00 August
„ 3.70 September

Japan-China S. & W. Co.
Tls. 23.40 July
„ 29.00 August
„ 30.00 September

Shanghai P. & S. Exchange
Tls. 25.70 July
„ 26.00 August
„ 26.20 September

Local Yarn for Standard: 16's
Tls. 157.00 July
„ 160.50 August
„ 161.00 September
„ 162.00 October
„ 163.00 November
„ 162.00 December

Local Yarn for Standard: 20's
Tls. 178.00 July
„ 179.50 August
„ 180.00 October
„ 180.50 November
„ 180.50 December

Shanghai Cotton
Tls. 28.50 July
„ 26.50 November

Tung Chow Cotton
Tls. 33.00 July
„ 30.00 November

Share Market

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co. write as follows in their report dated July 16:

Bussiness on the Stock Exchange for the past week has been dull generally and few transactions recorded. Quotations show little change and the market has not recovered from taking up the very heavy speculative contracts in Cottons at the June Settlement.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Suiyang from Hongkong: Mr. Pavitt; from Amoy: Mr. Hulse.

Per I-C. s.s. Luenho from Hankow: Messrs. Dekat, Dimon, Chuck; from Kiukiang: Messrs. Hoose, Brown, Terman, Mrs. Gale and son.

Per P.M. s.s. Colombia from Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Benson, Lieut. A. Biancheda, Mrs. C. Cabral, Misses N. Cabral, C. and M. Cabral, Mstr. P. Cabral, Rev. and Mrs. R. E. Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Culler, Miss S. A. Donern Capt. and Mrs. R. Drennan, Mrs. C. G. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. C. Fumigali, Misses C. and A. Figueiredo, Mrs. R. A. Jeffrey, Misses A. E. Job, D. McMillan, H. G. McCabe, M. E. Rolle, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Larsen, Mrs. S. M. Rudy, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Whitaker, Mrs. M. A. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Wright, Mstr. N. S. Wright, Jr., Messrs. J. W. Andrews, C. Ballor, T. Bianco, N. B. Coffman, N. B. Coffman, J. M. V. Figueiredo, H. H. Hart, D. I. Jeffrey, M. P. Jacob, Fung Tsze-king, Wong Shau-nam, R. S. Rigers, J. G. Torrado, S. Whitaker.

Per P. and O. s.s. Devanha from Japan: Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Esdaile, Major and and Mrs. H. Irvine, Miss Cripps, Messrs. J. M. R. and A. E. Cripps, W. R. L. Marhand.

Per C.N. s.s. Poyang from Hankow: Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. L. Ellipoalci, Mr. H. A. Menyon.

provement. (8). The course in

Passengers Departing

Per P.M. s.s. Colombia for San Francisco: Mr. and Mrs. J. Brown, Mstr. Wm. and Miss E. Brown, Misses L. and S. Isphani, Mrs. A. Reimert, Misses K. Reimert, M. Reimert, N. de Jong, Mrs. K. H. and Mstr. D. Beck, Misses A. S. Mayhew, S. Sharpe, M. Cross, Messrs. V. D. Tsiang, L. Jacob, W. H. Crandall, F. S. Unjenin, A. and M. Zimmerman, P. Gaelwicks, K. H. Beck, S. Reimert, W. F. Royce; for Yokohama: Major A. Hilton Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Gallagher, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Britton, Mrs. B. C. Howard, Miss K. Kaneko, Mrs. F. W. Tower, Mrs. C. W. Washburn, Misses M. F. McFinley, E. L. Wadman, Messrs. H. B. Wadman, F. H. Donning, W. H. Stewart, J. F. Pade.

Per P. and O. s.s. Devanha for London: Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Lowther, child and infant, Mr. and Mrs. C. Harper, Mr. and Mrs. Cripis, Mrs. W. L. Thompson, Miss Stillwell, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Williams and child, Mrs. T. H. Butler, Rev. and Mrs. C. W. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Oya, Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. W. and Miss Eddon and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Bergling, Mstr. Bergling, Mr. and Mrs. J. Rowe and infant, Rev. and Mrs. Folke, Miss Smythe, Mr. and Mrs. Stocker, Mr. and Mrs. Sadowski, Messrs. Mungall, D. Macgregor, J. W. Graham, A. R. Dennis, H. L. Holden, E. W. Beuchler, Polousky, V. S. Weber; for Marseilles: Mrs. Alderson, Mrs. Cassidy; for Singapore: Miss M. Wells, Mrs. L. L. Cheack, Mrs. L. E. Thoon, Mrs. G. B. Thin, Mrs. T. E. Boon, Miss T. Boon, Misses Koo Yi-kwei, Chu Zoen, Mrs. A. G. Hill and child, Misses T. Y. Chao, S. L. Ho, Messrs. C. M. Chew, L. E. Thoon, L. L. Wah, J. Holland, C. J. L. Stewart, Li Chi-kiang, Chang Keh-wen, Chang Keh-wu, H. C. chong, M. R. Palin, Liu Chi-cung, C. Y. Holenaars, H. E. Etearns; for Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. G. Fernander, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. de Silva, Miss Desmond, Messrs. E. Emanuel, J. Yohana, M. Georgis, W. E. Mann, Hoagson, Joseph, Rassolymos.

Per C.M. s.s. Haiuchi for Foochow: Mrs. Stiter, Lion, Van Kluck.

Per I.-C. s.s. Kingsing for Weihaiwei: Mrs. Chalmers and infant, Miss Crommar, Mrs. Brooke Smith, Messrs. H. M. Spencer, Patter, A. H. Mortimore, Volger, Golch; for Crefoo: Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbuilt, Mr. and Mrs. Irwine, Messrs. Wever, Edwards, Marsh, A. E. Fenton; for Tientsin: Dr. and Mrs. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Crocker, Mr. L. N. Mackinnon, Col. Smallwood.

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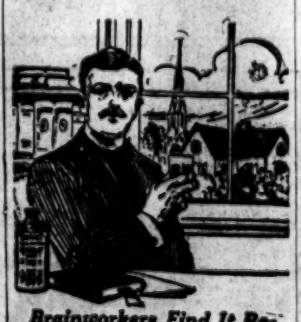

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To be drawn among 30,000 successive numbers in full view of the public in Shanghai, China, on July 21, 1920.

One tenth of each ticket will be sold at $0.60, the proceeds of which after payment of prizes, charges, etc., will be divided between the Famine Relief Fund and the Benevolent Institution. The Association reserves to itself the right to allocate the proceeds to the above objects; if any of the tickets are unsold on date of drawing, proportional reduction in the allocation will be made.

Price for Whole Tickets: $6.00

Tickets may be obtained from all dealers.

All prizes won locally will be given at The Chinese Benevolent Association (271-6, Boulevard des Deux Republiques, Shanghai): if abroad, will be paid at the Branch Offices of The Bank of China elsewhere.

The Chinese Benevolent Association

HON. KITTY HORNE. BRITISH BEAUTY

Daughter Of General Who Won Fame In Two Wars, Is Said To Be About To Marry

London, June 12.—One of the most admired of the debutantes of last season was the Hon. Kitty Horne. It is reported now that she is soon to be married.

Her father, Gen. Lord Horne (better known as Gen. Sir Henry Sinclair), recently appointed an aide-de-camp to King George, is credited with inventing the creeping barrage. Famous as an artillerist, he fought in the South African campaign with distinction and in the recent campaign he served with high honor from beginning to end. In 1914 he commanded the 1st Artillery Corps; the next year he headed the 2d Division, going to Egypt to defend the Suez Canal, and in 1916 he took command of the 1st Army in France. He wears many decorations awarded for gallantry and last year was raised to the peerage.

Lord Horne is just now being entertained by his old school, Harrow, together with Lord Rawlinson, another veteran warrior who served in campaigns in India, the Soudan, In South Africa in the World War and was made a peer a year ago.

VANCOUVER LODGE

Residential Country Hotel

124 SINZA ROAD

Telephone West 1797

Double and single rooms, hot and cold water service. Garages, spacious garden, tennis courts, croquet lawn.

TERMS MODERATE.

27740

NOTICE

During July and August, the Childrens' Refuge will be open for business orders on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday mornings, from 9.30 to 12.30 only.

30773

HONMA HOSPITAL

No. 1A Miller Road.
Tel. N. 2961

DR. K. HONMA
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases
Confinements, Surgery
X-Ray and diathermy
Examination with Wretroscope
Skin Diseases
Massage Treatment

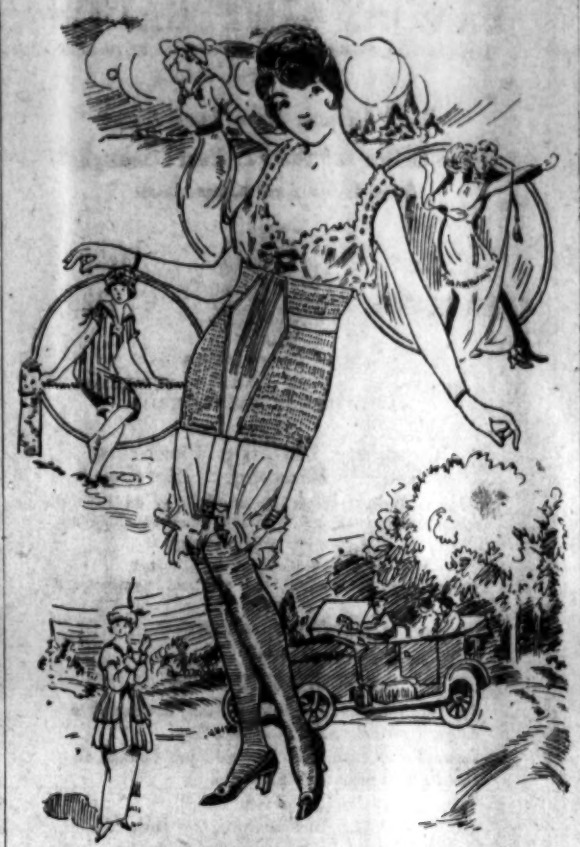
"TREO" ELASTIC GIRDLE

THE CORSET WITHOUT LACES.

For Athletics, Dancing and the Prevailing Style for Evening and Street Wear

ORDER THE SAME SIZE "TREO" AS YOUR *NORMAL* OR *UNCORSETED* WAIST MEASURES.

Made in 7, 10, 12, 13, 16 inch lengths.
Sizes: 25—32



A SHIPMENT JUST IN—APPLY TO:

ZYLSTRA & CO. TRADING COMPANY

No. 17 The Bund Shanghai

O.V.B. THE TEMPERANCE BEVERAGE SUPREME

Gande, Price & Co., Agents.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

The International Correspondence Schools
AND
Technical Supply Company of China
are now located at 83 Szechuen Road
(opposite Hall & Holtz).

30509

REFINED SALT

NEPTUNUS

ARE you interested in the Salt Business? Have you heard about the Chiu Ta Salt Refining Company of Tientsin? It is the

LARGEST SALT REFINERY IN THE FAR EAST and the only one of its kind.

WE manufacture different grades of Refined Salt for DOMESTIC purposes as well as for EXPORT. If you have any idea of buying a large quantity of salt, it will pay you to make inquiries from us.

CHIU TA SALT REFINING CO.
TIENTSIN
Telegram No. 2838: Cables: "CHIUTA TIENTSIN."

30281

BUSINESS AND OFFICIAL NOTICES

WHEN you are interested in RHUBARB and want samples, send Chinese Postal Money Order for $10 to Mr. Elly Widler, Ta Tsing-lu, and he will mail you one bag containing twenty pounds, net, of Rhubarb. Tel. Widler-Kong Ting (Ta Tsing-lu), Bentley's Code.

OVERHEARD IN NEW YORK

Stranger. Is this a Tibetan Fox skin?

New Yorker. Why sure, can't you see.

Stranger. Gee whiz! I must get one for my wife, what did it cost

New Yorker. $125.—at Levy's.

Now my dear reader you don't have to pay any such price. Send a Chinese Postal Money Order for $25 to Mr. Elly Widler, Ta Tsing Lu, Szechwan Province and he will at once mail you one of these specially selected Tibetan Fox Skins.

Born 1915—Still Existing.

NOTICE

Owing to the great increase in the cost of flour, we are reluctantly compelled to raise the price of Bread from the 16th instant, when the price will be twelve pounds for one dollar.

12 lb. $1.00 12 lb.

THE SCOTCH BAKERY,
143 Bubbling Well Road,
Tel. W. 970.
8 Nanking Road,
Tel. C. 2783.

30876

PROF. I. K. SETO.
Turkish Bath
and
Massage establishment
In connection with medical Department, cures rheumatism, nervousness, fat people reduced, also skin, venereal diseases and internal diseases. Room for patients.
15 Nanking Road, Tel. 2768.

FRESH MILK
delivery twice daily.
EXTRA ORDERS
are executed at any time
AIKOSHA DAIRY
89 Avenue Dubail
Tel. C. 2175

Dr. Wm. S. GREGG, Oph. D.
Specialist in Eye Diseases
Glasses Prescribed and Fitted Scientifically.
Hours 9—12 2—5.
15 Nanking Road, Cor. Szechuen Road
(American Oriental Bank Building)
Third Floor—Take Elevator.

30645

Dr. James Yuking,
Specialist in the treatment of Venereal Diseases and Piles.
73 Nanking Road.
Piles guaranteed to be cured within ten days after one treatment without operation or pain.
Office hours: 9-12 and 1-5 daily.

Municipal Notification
No. 2702

7 PER CENT. LOAN, 1920
Price of Issue until further notice 92½ per cent.

Under the authority of Resolution VII passed at the annual meeting of Ratepayers on April 7, 1920, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1920.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year.

They will be issued at 92½ per cent until further notice and will be redeemed on December 31, 1930.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls 1,000, Tls 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants, but no allotment for a less amount than Tls. 500 nominal will be made except to depositors in the Municipal Investment Bank.

Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer and Comptroller, Financé Department, 24B Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, April 13, 1920.

30604

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION
No. 2715.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL 6 PER CENT. STERLING LOAN, 1920.

Amount £750,000

Price of Issue £100 per cent.

UNDER the authority of Resolution VII passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on April 7, 1920, the Council hereby invites applications for Bearer Debentures (with coupons attached) in the 6 percent. Sterling Loan of 1920, which is issued on the following terms:—

(1) Debentures to Bearer, with Sterling interest coupons attached, will be issued at £100 percent in denominations of £1,000, £500, £100 and £50.

(2) The Debentures of this issue will bear interest at the rate of 6 percent per annum, payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year by sterling demand draft on London at par, or in silver (local currency) at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation's Shanghai current demand buying rate on London on date of presentation of the relative coupon. The first payment of interest will be made on December 31, 1920.

(3) Applications, accompanied by payment in full, will be received by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, No. 12 The Bund, on and after May 1, up to and including June 30, 1920, the Council reserving to itself the right of closing the subscription lists on any day previous to June 30, 1920, by Notification in the Municipal Gazette and Public Press of Shanghai.

(4) Payment on application will be accepted in Silver (local currency) at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation's current selling T.T. rate on London and will bear interest from date of payment, or in Sterling by T.T. or Demand Draft on London. Interest on payments made in Sterling will only accrue from the date on which the relative remittances are received by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, London.

The cost of all telegrams involved through payment by Sterling T.T. shall be paid by the applicant.

Payment will be acknowledged by Banker's Receipt pending issue of the Debentures.

In the event of any applicant not being allotted the full amount applied for, the amount over-applied for will be repaid in full, plus interest at the rate of 6 percent per annum from the date payment was received in Shanghai or London to the due date of repayment in Shanghai, as notified to the applicant by special notice from the Council.

(5) The Loan will be redeemed at par on June 30, 1950, but may be redeemed by the Council in whole or in part on June 30, 1930, and/or on any subsequent date or dates on which the half-yearly interest is payable, subject to the Council giving six calendar months' notice in the Municipal Gazette and Public Press of Shanghai. In the event of any partial redemption of the loan the numbers of the Debentures to be redeemed will be decided by drawing. The numbers of such drawn Debentures will be notified in the Municipal Gazette and Public Press of Shanghai not less than three months prior to the date of repayment.

Application forms can be obtained on and after May 1, from the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, No. 12 The Bund, or from the Treasurer and Comptroller, Finance Department, 24B Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, April 29, 1920.

30605

Dr. Furstenberg M.D.
Specialist in urinary, venereal skin and internal diseases.
Hours 11-1 and 4-6 p.m.
25 Avenue Edward VII. Ben Building.

30851

CAFÉ PAULISTA
P448, Nanking Road,
'Phone C. 2930
TIFFIN 75 cts.
DINNER $1.00
also Meals a la Carte.
Cakes of all kinds made to order.
GENUINE BRAZIL COFFEE
Tins 70 cts. lb.,
Tabloids 60 cts. doz.

NOTICE

OWING to great increase in the cost of flour, we are reluctantly compelled to raise the price of Bread from the 16th instant, when the price will be twelve pounds for one dollar.

12 lbs. $1 12 lbs.

HALL & HOLTZ, LTD.
14 Nanking Road.
Telephone 44.

KINGMAN & BROS.
How to Preserve the Teeth

In order to keep the teeth in a good condition scientific precaution must be taken. Through negligence, decay and numerous other affections such as tooth-ache, dental periostitis esteo-periostitis, necrosis of the jaw, etc., may arise. During the process of ingestion, there are settled on the teeth, some deposits of mineral and organic matters, called tartar, which possesses a morbid power of pressing the gum. As an inevitable result of the presence of this tartar, the teeth will become elongated and movable and will, by degrees, absorb away the enamel, leading ultimately to the decay and degeneration of the teeth. The tartar is so hard and resistant to the process of brushing that it cannot be scraped off except with dental instruments specially devised for that purpose.

DR. KINGMAN offers to the public his service for preserving their teeth at an annual subscription Fee of $10.00 per Head to be paid in advance.

The work to be done by Dr. KINGMAN to the subscribers consists in:—
(1) Cleaning of the teeth quarterly
(2) Filing with gold platinum alloy only, when the teeth present holes.
(3) Inspecting the teeth at any time at the desire of the subscribers.

No. 40, Szechuen Road, Shanghai

READY SHORTLY
New Edition of
Dingle's New Map of China
(in English and Chinese)
This New Edition is nearly ready—4 sheets, 31 by 43 ins.; may be used as four maps, or mounted to make full map; fully revised and brought up to date in every respect.
Particulars on request. Tel. C. 3071
Far Eastern Geographical Establishment
No. 6 Kinkiang Road, Shanghai
29129

Dr. R. Holper, M.D.
Specialist in venereal, urinary, skin and internal diseases.
15 NANKING ROAD
(Corn. Szechuen Road)
Office hours 11-1 and 4-6
Residence 77 Avenue Dubail
Tel. Cental 786
27310

Dr. E. G. Lobzowsky
DENTIST
Four Years' Practice in New York.
Painless Extractions, Plate Crown Bridgework, Gold and Porcelain Inlays.
No. 3 G Peking Road
Tel. Central 1125

YALE & TOWNE HOISTS

Compare the old method on this side

with the new on this

For prices and particulars, apply to
FEARON, DANIEL & CO., INC.
18B, Kiangse Road,
Sole Agents in North China

CAPITAL WANTED

to promote high-class
AUTOMOBILE SELLING PROPOSITION

Young American organizing enterprise has had 18 years' experience in the antomobile field. Can furnish high-class bank and personal references.

GUARANTEED SECURITY ON ALL MONEY INVESTED

Will give particulars to interested parties. Address Box **1398**, The China Press.

30810

Shanghai to Weihaiwei - Chefoo - Tientsin

The General Public are hereby notified that the following rates of passage will be charged for all tickets issued on and after the 1st August, 1920.

First Class Saloon

	Single	Return
Shanghai to Weihaiwei and vice versa	$55.	$ 85.
Shanghai to Chefoo and vice versa	$55.	$ 85.
Shanghai to Tientsin and vice versa	$90.	$140.
Tientsin to Weihaiwei and vice versa	$35.	$ 55.
Tientsin to Chefoo and vice versa	$35.	$ 55.
Weihaiwei to Chefoo and vice versa	$ 7.	$ 14.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents, China Navigation Co. Ld.
JARDINE MATHESON & CO. LD.
General Managers, Indo-China S. N Co. Ld.
The China Merchants S. N. Co.
The Kailan Mining Administration

30893

Shanghai to Amoy - Swatow - Hongkong - Canton

The General Public are hereby notified that the following rates of passage will be charged for all tickets issued on and after the 1st August, 1920.

First Class Saloon

	Single	Return
Shanghai to Hongkong and vice versa	$ 75.	$115.
Shanghai to Canton and vice versa	$ 80.	$125.
Shanghai to Amoy and vice versa	$ 65.	$ 95.
Shanghai to Swatow and vice versa	$ 65.	$ 95.
Hongkong to Tsingtao and vice versa via S'hai	$110.	$170.
Canton to Tsingtao and vice sersa via S'hai	$115.	$180.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents, China Navigation Co. Ld.
JARDINE MATHESON & CO. LD.
General Managers, Indo-China S. N. Co. Ld.
The China Merchants S. N. Co.

30893

WHY? WHY? WHY?
IS THE
SWEETMEAT CASTLE ICE CREAM
BETTER THAN OTHERS?
BECAUSE IT IS MADE FROM FRUIT JUICE ONLY
NO ESSENCES USED
16 NANKING ROAD
ENTRANCE SZECHUEN ROAD.
TEL. C. 1218

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £2,000,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
Sir William Henry Neville Goschen, K.B.E.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster and Parrs Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Karachi	Saigon
Batavia	Klang	Seremban
Bombay	Kobe	Shanghai
Calcutta	Kuala-Lumpur	Singapore
Cawnpore	(F. M. S.)	Sourabaya
Canton	Madras	Tientsin
Cebu	Manila	Tavoy
Colombo	Medan	(Lower Burma)
Delhi	Peking	Taiping
Haiphong	Penang	New York
Hankow	Puket	Yokohama
Hongkong		
Iloilo		

Shanghai Branch: 18 The Bund

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

C. J. SCOTT.
Manager.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve .....Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoote	
Hankoon	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des-Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalie.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital ..... Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

P. C. KONG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000
Silver $23,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
G. M. Dodwell, Esq.
G. T. M. Odkins, Esq.
A. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone.
A. O. Lang, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Lumpur	Shanghai
Canton	London	Singapore
Colombo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Tientsin
Hankow	Manila	Tsingtao
Harbin	Nagasaki	Vladivostock
Iloilo	New York	Yokohama
	Peking	

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

G. H. STITT,
Acting Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) .	55,000,000
Reserve Fund.....	26,960,000
Capital Contributed by Chinese Government	Kup-Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: Petrograd.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developmentt du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Manchouli	Tientsin
Dairen	Newchwang	Vladivostock
(Dalny)		Yokohama

Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, and Dollars. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
S. JASTRZEMBSKI.
Managers for Branches in Asia.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital	$12,270,800.00
Reserve Fund ...	$1,298,522.00
Special Reserve Fund	$1,898,393.68

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifeng	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka, Yokohama.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

Kong Han-chang,
Manager.
Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid-up Capital ..Fr. 50,000,000
Reserves .....Fr. 12,027,956

Head office: BRUSSELS
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Paris Office: 2 Place de la Bourse
Branches: Cologne, Bucharest, Alexandria, Tantah, Cairo, Peking and Tientsin.
Agents:
Manchester: 31 Mosley Street

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Ste Gle de Belgique

Correspondents in all important cities of the world.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangemements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

L. STRAETMANS,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

The Bank Of Canton, Limited

Incorporated 1912

Capital subscribed: £1,000,000
Capital paid up £850,000

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	S.Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New-York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.
Paid-Up Capital ...$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 435,461.90

Head office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Cen. 2650
General Office: Cen. 2613 & 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Savings accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
Shu Chin Mih, Sub-Manager.
Meng Chia, T. D. Woo, Acting Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital and Surplus: $10,000,000
Undivided Profits: $500,000

Owned By
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.

Head Office:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
London Office: 36 Bishopsgate E. C.
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tolozan
San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street

Branches:

China	Japan
Canton	Kobe
Hankow	Yokohama
Harbin	Java
Hongkong	Batavia
Peking	Sourabaya
Shanghai	Panama
Tientsin	Colon
Tsingtau	Panama
Dominican Republic	Philippine Islands
Barahona	Cebu
Fuerto Plata	Manila
San Pedro de Macoris	Straits Settlements
Sanchez	Singapore
Santiago	
Santo Domingo	
India	
Bombay	
Calcutta	
Rangoon	

Branches of
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Argentina	Italy
Buenos Aires	Genoa
Once (Buenos Aires)	Peru
Rosario	Lima
Belgium	Porto Rico
Antwerp	Ponce
Brussels	San Juan
Brazil	South Africa
Bahia	Cape Town
Pernambuco	Spain
Porto Alegre	Barcelona
Rio de Janeiro	Madrid
Santos	Trinidad
Sao Paulo	Port of Spain
Chile	Uruguay
Santiago	Montevideo
Valparaiso	Calle Rondeau (Montevideo)
Colombia	Venezuela
Barranquilla	Caracas
Bogota	Ciudad Bolivar
Medellin	Maracaibo
Cuba	
Havana and 22 other cities in Cuba	

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, *Manager.*
1a Kiukiang Road.

The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908

Capital $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 81,425.61
Resources 10,000,000.00

Head Office & Branches;
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimen, and Lanchi.

Domestic Agencies;
Throughout CHINA at principal Cities.

Foreign Correspondents:
London, New York, Amsterdam, Tokio, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodata, Seoul, and Fusan.

Every description of Banking and Exchange transacted.

Drafts issued and telegraph transfers effected.

Commercial Credits established.

Loans and Credits granted on approved securities.

Interests allowed on Current and Fixed Deposits in Pounds Sterling, Gold Dollars, Guilders, Yen, Taels and Dollars according to arrangements.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes for rent on application.

Savings Deposits at 4% compound interest.

LI MING, Manager.
SHANGHAI BRANCH
U 39 Peking Road.
Telephone: C. 3145, Mgr's. Office.
Telephone: C. 2147, General Office.
CABLE ADDRESS:
"CHINDUSBANK."

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.

Agencies abroad; Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
14 The Bund.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts: Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Y. M. CHIEN Acting Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society)
Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 14,590,545 (about £1,215,879)
Special Reserves: Guilders 17,900,000 (about £1,416,666)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Palembang
Bandoeng	Penang
Cheribon	Pontianak
Djember	Rangoon
Djokjakarta	Semarang
Hongkong	Singapore
Kobe	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Soerakarta
Langsa	Tebing-Tinggi
Makassar	Tegal
Medan	Telok Betong
Padang	Tjilatjap
Pekalongan	Weltevreden

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

J. J. Staargaard,
Acting Agent.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital ...	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital .. £1,500,000
Paid up Capital..... 750,000
Reserve Fund..... 750,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers:
BANK OF ENGLAND
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	(Calcutta)	New York
Colombo	Kandy	Penang
Delhi	Karachi	Port Louis
Galle	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Hongkonk	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
		Singapore

Shanghai Branch.
26 The Bund.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Teal Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN, Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital authorised Frs. 250,000,000
Capital subscribed „ 150,000,000
Capital paid up .. „ 75,000,000
Reserve ..... „ 30,000,000

One third of the Capital i. e. Frs. 50,000,000 subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11th, 1913.

President: Andre Berthelot
General Manager: A. J. Pernotte

HEAD OFFICE:
74 Rue Saint Lazare, Paris
BRANCHES:
Marseilles, New York, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Shanghai, Vladivostock, Hongkong, Canton Foochow, Yunnanfu, Saigon, Haiphong, Swatow and Yokohama.

BANKERS:
In London: The London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd., London.
In France: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana—Credito Italiano.
In New York: Messrs. Redmond & Co., New York.

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on current accounts in Gold or local currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and exchange business transacted. Savings accounts in Gold and local currency.

G. LION,
Manager.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

CAPITAL $4,000,000 SURPLUS $1,100,000

AN AMERICAN BANK

Head Office: New York City
Head Office for the Far East: Shanghai
Corner Kiukiang and Kiangse Roads

Cables: BANKASIA Tel. C. 1325

Other Branch Offices:
CANTON, CHANGSHA, HANKOW, HONGKONG, MANILA, PEKING and TIENTSIN

Complete Banking Facilities
Direct Personal Service

Interest on Deposit subject to check, also on time deposits. Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
Bought, Sold, Negotiated or Collected
Financing of Shipments: Mail or Cable Payments and Transfers

RESEARCH BUREAU

STOCKHOLDING BANKS
Anglo and London, Paris National Bank, San Francisco
Bankers' Trust Company, New York City
Continental & Commercial National Bank, Chicago, Ill.
First National Bank of Portland, Oregon
Guaranty Trust Company of New York
Guardian Savings & Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio
Mercantile Bank of the Americas, New York City
National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Washington
National Shawmut Bank, Boston, Mass.

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917)

Statutes approved by the Government in 1918
Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital	$2,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital	$1,020,000.00
Reserve Fund	$ 54,000.00

Managing Director: T. Clarence Sun
Deputy Managing Director: Nieh Chi-wei

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	Ichang	Yokohama
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha	Chicago
Peking	Wusieh	Shasi	Philadelphia
Hankow	Hsuchow	Wuhu	Seattle
Nanking	Ningpo	London	Baltimore
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York	Cleveland
Hangchow	Canton	San Francisco	Detroit
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston	Buffalo
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio	Pittsburgh
Antung	Chengchow	Osaka	Montreal
Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu	Kobe	St. Louis
			Cincinatti

And also in other principal cities in foreign countries.

Shanghai Branch:

8441 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits, both in taels and dollars, according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manger
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager

PARK-UNION FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION

Fully Paid Capital and Surplus $2,250,000

HEAD OFFICE, NEW YORK

Owned and controlled By
The National Park Bank, New York — Union Bank of Canada

BRANCHES:
SAN FRANCISCO, PARIS, TOKYO, SEATTLE, YOKOHAMA

SHANGHAI BRANCH: 1 Kiukiang Road. Telephone C. 1174

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

THE SHANGHAI COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK, LTD.

Head Office: 9 NINGPO ROAD
Hongkew Branch: 15 N. SZECHUEN ROAD

Your saving account with this Bank is worth 100 cents on the dollar all the time plus 4 per cent interest compounded semi-annually.

Our pamphlet "HOW TO SAVE" supplied upon request.

Telephones:

Head Office	*Hongkew Branch*
C. 4522 C. 4523	N. 1115
Banking Department	Foreign Department
Savings Department	Trust Department

Branches and agencies in all principal cities.

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

Provisions Prices In Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on July 13, 1920.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	14-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	none
Cod	„	14-16
Mandarin	„	30-40
Mackerel	„	16-18
Pomfret	„	16-18
Salmon	„	20-24
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	16-18
Whitebait	„	20-24
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	each	50-80
Hare	„	none
Eggs	per doz.	16-20
Fowl	per lb.	24-28
Geese	each	70-1.00
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	15-16
Plover	each	none
Quail	„	none
Snipe	„	none
Teal	„	none
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Woodcock	each	none
Wild Duck	„	none
Wild Geese	„	none
Wild Pigeons	„	none
Plover	each	none
Fruits		
Apricots	per lb.	8-12
Apples	„	8-12
Bananas	„	6-7
Cherrier	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	16-20
Mangoes	each	none
Oranges	per dozen	$1.00-$1.20
Peaches	per lb.	8-10
Persimmons	„	none
Peeboes	„	none
Plums	„	10-12
Pumeloes	each	16-20
Pineapples	„	8-10
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	per lb.	none
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	5-6
Asparagus	per doz.	20-30
Broad Beans	per lb.	5-6
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Cabbage	each	3-5
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	none
Celery	per bunch	3-5
Egg Plant	per lb.	4-6
French Beans	per lb.	4-6
Green Corn	each	1-2
Leeks	per bunch	3-5
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	„	3-5
Parsnipe	per bunch	5-6
Peas	per lb.	none
Potatoes	per pic.	$1.40-$1.60
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	„	3-4
Turnips	per bunch	none
Grain And Flour		
Flour, American	„	$5.00
Flour, Australian	„	$4.70
Flour, Shanghai,	„	$3.00
Rice	200 lb.	$14.00
Milk		
Foreign dairies per bottle		$0
Chinese dairies	„	12
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 17.50
Stove Coal	„	Tls. 23.00
Firewood	per 50 Bundles	$7.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-$4.00

E. Kilner,
Chief Inspector.

Shanghai Trust Co.

We undertake the duties of trustees; purchase and sale of property; take charge of rentals; and write fire and marine insurance at lowest current rates.

Shanghai Trust Co.

38 Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

The Bank of East Asia, Ltd.

Authorised Capital	$2,500,000
Paid up Capital	1,000,000
Reserve Fund	200,000

Head Office:—2 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.
Shanghai Branch:—20 The Bund.
London Bankers:—The London Joint Stock, London, City and Midland Bank Ltd.
Agencies and Correspondents in the principal Commercial centres of the world.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.
Loans granted on approved securities
Fixed and current deposit accounts opened on terms according to arrangement.

E. CHENG.
Acting Manager.

TO LINK VETERANS OF CANADA & U.S

One Grand Army Of Anglo Saxons Wanted By Winnipeg Council

Winnipeg, June 12.—To checkmate the Hearsts of America and the Bottomleys of Britain, who would raise a barrier of hatred between the two nations, the war veterans of Canada are to unite with the veterans of the United States in one Grand Army of Anglo-Saxons, if the "doughboys" are willing.

A resolution that negotiations be opened with the American Legion and the Grand Army of the Republic with the object of effecting a close affiliation, if not an actual physical union, of the American with the Canadian veterans' organisation has been adopted unanimously by the Executive Council of the Great War Veterans' Association here. This is the first step toward a national movement, as the proposition is to be submitted to the Dominion command of the association and, according to local veterans' officials, its adoption by have faith in an old-time myth of illusion.

The announced purpose of the movement is to offset jingoism on both sides of the international boundary by keeping alive and developing the friendship between "Canucks" and "doughboys" that grew out of their close association in the trenches.

"There are people and newspapers who are trying to foment strife between Britain and the United States" said Leo Ward President of the Veterans' Council, in urging the adoption of the resolution by that body. "But they are reckoning without the men of this country and the men of the United States who fought side by side against the common enemy overseas. There is no hostility between us, and it would be well that we let the world know there is none by joining together in one great Anglo Saxon War Veterans' Association."

Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Tatung for Kiukiang: Messrs. Lello, S. Lord; for Hankow: Mrs. and Miss Moren, Mr. G. Wood.

Per C.N. s.s. Yingchow for Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Muir, Major W. Brown, Messrs. W. H. Howe, H. Henderson, S. Hgund, A. Hans on.

Per C.N. s.s. Chenan for Tsingtau: Messrs. W. C. D. Clifford, H. E. Crawford, Mrs. Barnes, Miss Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Pearson.

Per C.N. s.s. Tungchow for Weihaiwei: Dr. Billinghurst, Mrs. A. W. Burkill, Mrs. D. C. Hutchinson and 5 children, Mrs. T. H. O. Aldridge and child, Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Murray, Miss M. D. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Blackburn and 3 children; for Chefoo: Mrs. W. R. Knipple, child and infant, Mr. Harle; for Tientsin: Lady Fraser, Miss E. Fraser, Miss Perry, Mrs. Perry, Mrs. L. E. Brenan.

Per K.M.A. s.s. Kwangping for Tientsin: Miss Taylor, Mrs. Anseau and son, Messrs. L. L. Turner, Catois, Nani, Brogniez, Lieut. Migliaccio.

Shipping Items

The E. and A. s.s. St. Albans was expected to leave Hongkong for Australia yesterday.

The T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru left Hongkong for Shanghai on Wednesday and was due at Woosung yesterday. The Korea will sail for Japan ports, Honolulu and San Francisco today and the tender with outgoing passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 8 o'clock this morning.

The P. and O. s.s. Dunera was expected to leave Bombay for Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai on Wednesday.

The P. and O. s.s. Jeypore from London, is expected to arrive at Penang on July 23.

The I-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Hwahta left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The I-C. s.s. Wosang left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I-C. s.s. Kwongsang is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Canton, Swatow and Hongkong tomorrow.

The P. and O. s.s. Kalyan, from London, is expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The P. and O. s.s. Devanha arrived in Shanghai from Kobe Friday evening and will sail for London and ports at daylight tomorrow. The tender Gutzlaff with passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

The P.M. s.s. Colombia arrived in Shanghai from Hongkong yesterday afternoon and is docked at the China Merchants' Central Wharf. The Colombia sails for Honolulu and San Francisco at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

The I-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Tean will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Toonan left Newchwang for Chefoo and Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinkong left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kungping left Chefoo for Newchwang on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming left Chefoo for Tientsin on Thursday.

The S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Dairen tomorrow morning and will sail for Tsingtau and Dairen Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The tender with passengers and mails will leave at 1 p.m.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru left Moji for Shanghai on Friday and is expected to arrive at the N. Y. K. Wharf today.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro Maru will leave Nagasaki for Shanghai today and is due to arrive at the Wayside Wharf on Tuesday.

The G. L. m.v. Glenamoy, from London, left Hongkong Friday evening and is due in Shanghai next Tuesday.

The M.M. s.s. Amazone, with the French mails of June 12, left Hongkong at 5 o'clock Friday morning and is expected to arrive in Shanghai this evening or tomorrow morning. The Amazone will dock at the S.M.R. Whangpoo Wharf.

The C.M. s.s. Nanking sailed from San Francisco for Honolulu, Yokohama, Shanghai and Hongkong on Wednesday, July 14, and is due to arrive at this port on August 9.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Asia was due at Woosung from Vancouver and ports at 11 o'clock last night and will sail for Manila and Hongkong today. The tender with outward bound passengers will leave the Customs jetty at 9 o'clock this morning and the inbound passenger and mail tender is expected to reach the jetty about 9:30 o'clock this morning.

Silk shipped from Shanghai on June 6 per R.M.S. Empress of Asia arrived at New York on June 30.

The I-C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan will leave Tsingtau for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The P. and O. s.s. Himalaya, from London, is expected to leave Hongkong for Vladivostok today.

Amusements

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT

Towa Cinema

No. 4 Woochang Road

Pearl White

"THE FATAL RING"

14th and 15th Episodes

JAPANESE DRAMA

3 Parts

JAPANESE COMEDY

1 Part

ISIS THEATRE

Junction of N. Szechuen Rd. Exten and Jukong Rd.

TONIGHT TONIGHT

Pathé presents

GLADYS HULETTE

and

CREIGHTON HALE

in

"WAIFS"

A charming, romantic comedy in five parts

also

LUKE'S COMEDY

Today Matinee 3 p.m.

"THE BLACK SECRET"

Episodes 13 and 14

VICTORIA THEATRE

TONIGHT *TONIGHT*

WILL BE PRESENTED

PAULINE FREDERICK

in

"Double Crossed"

by Hector Turnbull

Scenario by Eve Unsell

Directed by

Robert G. Vignola

ST. GEORGE'S

OPEN AIR CINEMA

217 Bubbling Well Road.

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!

First Run

PATHE PRESENTS

"RESPECTABLE BY PROXY"

A Spicy Romance in Six Parts

Featuring

SYLVIA BREAMER, ROBERT GORDON

And all-star cast

Napoleon built a stone wall between his room and Josephine's!

WHY

In this Romance history repeats itself.

See this play flavored with love's spice and drama—you'll like it.

It's real entertainment, original and different.

Commencing at 9.15 p.m. sharp

TAXI PHONE WEST 189

FORD HIRE SERVICE

$1 per hr. $1.00 per 20 min.

77 ROUTE VALLON

DO NOT FORGET THIS GREATEST WEEK IN THE HISTORY OF SHANGHAI

1920 JULY 1920

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
—	—	—	—	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
(25)	26	27	28	29	30	31

FOR TWO QUEENS WILL MEET YOU AT THE

ISIS THEATRE

Corner of Jukong Road and North Szechuen Road Extension

THE COOLEST AND THE BEST VENTILATED THEATRE IN SHANGHAI

PEARL WHITE

The serial queen, will be seen in the final episode of her latest and best Pathe serial

"THE BLACK SECRET"

RUTH ROLAND

Another beautiful serial queen. The screen's most magnetic star, will appear in a serial romance, Dramatic with High Heart Interest

"THE ADVENTURES OF RUTH"
"THE ADVENTURES OF RUTH"

ANOTHER PATHE SUPER SERIAL in 15 episodes of thrill and daring

Episode I. "THE FALSE COUNTESS"
Episode II. "KIDNAPPED"

A Novel Serial Wherein a Peacock Fan of Rare Value and Beauty and Thirteen Keys and a Mystic Band Create Whirlwind Action and a Mystery Strange, Uncanny, All Topped With Zest, Interest and Action.

COME AND MEET THESE TWO BEAUTIFUL QUEENS!

Two Performances nightly: Commencing 7.15 and 9.30

Admission Prices: Box Seat 70 cts. Dress Circle 40 cts. Stall 30 cts.

OLYMPIC THEATRE

TONIGHT

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

GLEE CLUB and JAZZ BAND

The Liveliest Show Of the Season

LATE SONGS—INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL SOLOS

QUARTETTES—VARIETIES

Entire Change of Programme Tuesday and Thursday

Prices: $3, $2, $1. *Plans at Moutrie's Now.*

AT THE **APOLLO** ON MONDAY, TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY.

JULY 19th, 20th & 21st

PRESENTING DISTINCTIVE SUPER-SERIAL

"THE MIDNIGHT MAN" FEATURING

JAMES J. CORBETT

THE POPULAR IDOL OF MILLIONS

Episode 13th—"A FIGHT TO A FINISH"
" 14th—"THE JAWS OF DEATH"
" 15th—"ON THE WHEEL OF DEATH"

The biggest thrill serial and the most finished and artistic instalment story, ever produced.

THURSDAY to SUNDAY

22nd to 25th JULY

SELECT PICTURES CORPORATION

PRESENTS

MITCHELL LEWIS

IN

"FAITH OF THE STRONG"

MITCHELL LEWIS, THE FAMOUS STAR OF "THE BARRIER"

"THE SIGN INVISIBLE," etc., etc., is featured in this starring Fascinating Mighty Drama.

WONDERFUL PRODUCTION OF HIGHEST QUALITY, SPLENDIDLY ACTED, BEAUTIFUL IN THEME—HIGHEST STANDARD OF ART AND BEAUTY:

PERFECT PHOTOGRAPHY.

MATINEE: TO-DAY at 3 p.m.

"THE MIDNIGHT MAN"

Episode 10th—"THE BLAZING TORCH"
" 11th—"THE DEATH RIDE"
" 12th—"THE TUNNEL OF TERROR"

TO-NIGHT at 9.15 p.m.

MADGE KENNEDY IN "STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL"

USUAL PRICES

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung, Capt. C. Smith, will leave on **Sunday, July 18,** at midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Waishing, 1,864 Tons, Captain Christie, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Monday, July 19,** at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chekiang,** Capt. E. L. Jones, will leave on **Monday, July 19,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Luenyi,** Captain Frazier, will leave from the French French Bund on **Tuesday, July 20,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIDE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Suiwo,** 2,671 Tons, Captain Smith, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Tuesday, July 20,** at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

PUKOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Suiyang,** Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the Watang Wharf on **Tuesday, July 20,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wuchang,** Captain Pickard, will leave on **Wednesday, July 21,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Wosang,** 1,783 Tons, Captain Forrster, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Wednesday, July 21,** at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Kutwo,** 2,664 Tons, Captains James, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Thursday, July 22,** at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Tuckwo,** 3,770 Tons, Captain Campbell, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Friday, July 23,** at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Ngankin,** Captain Sheel, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, July 23,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Woosung,** Captain Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, July 24,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

MANILA AND HONGKONG.—The R.M.S. **Empress of Asia,** will leave Woosung on **Sunday, July 18.** The tender Victoria will leave the Customs Jetty at 9 a.m. For Passage, apply to G. M. Jackson, Palace Hotel Building, 19a Bund. Tel. C. 182. For Freight, apply to N. LEES SMITH. Corner of Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads. Tel. C. 451.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. **Hsinchi,** Capt. E. Hansen, will leave on **Sunday morning, July 18.** For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. **Kwangtse,** Capt. Sangster, will leave on **Sunday morning, July 18.** For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking,** Capt. A. E. Edwardes, will leave on **Monday, July 19,** at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The Str. **Hsinfung,** Capt. W. S. Ross, will leave on **Tuesday, July 20,** at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passafe apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Szechuen,** Captain W. Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Tuesday, July 20,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sunnig,** Captain H. A. Wacell, will leave from the French Bund on **Thursday, July 22,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW, HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chenan,** Captain P. R. Purslow, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, July 24,** daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shansi,** Captain R. Lewis, will leave on **Sunday, July 18,** at noon For Fright or Passage. apply to **BUTTERIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Tel. No. 77.

TIENTSIN & DAIREN.—The Str. **Kohoku Maru,** Captain M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from the Co.'s Y'poo wharf on **July 18,** at noon. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 and 4235.

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Str. **Yushun,** Capt. J. H. Davis, will leave on **Sunday morning, July 18.** For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Kweilin,** Captain A. McDqwell, will leave on **Tuesday, July 20,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents, Tel. No. 77.

NEWCHWANG.—The Str. **Toonan,** Capt. Loresen, will leave on **Tuesday morning, July 20.** For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shuntien,** Captain Walker, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, July 20,** at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

VLADIVOSTOK.—The Steamer **Shinyue** will be despatched for Vladivostok direct on or about **July 21.** For Freight or Passage apply to **L. V. LANG,** No. 8 French Bund. (Tel. Nos. Cen. 4702 and 3059).

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tean,** Capt. Wm McDonald will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday July 24,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage Apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Fengtien** Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, July 24,** at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

(Continued on Page 23)

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender Gutzlaff conveying passengers and mails on board the P. and O. s.s. Devanha will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 p.m.

The tender Alexandra conveying passengers and mails on board the C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Asia will leave the Customs Jetty at 9 a.m.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the T. K.K. s.s. Korea Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 8 a.m.

Tuesday, July 20, 1920

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jety at 1 p.m.

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 18	—	San Francisco	†Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
July 18	—	San Francisco	†Korea Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
July 18	—	New York v. P.	Justin	Am.	B.S.T. Co.
July 20	—	San Francisco	West Catera	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
July 20	—	Portland	W. Nomentum	Am.	C. P. Co.
July 20	—	New York	Altai Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
July 21	—	San Francisco	West Ira	Am.	Dollar Co.
July 21	—	San Francisco	West Harts	Am.	Dollar Co.
July 23	—	Vancouver	†E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
July 25	—	San Francisco	†China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
July 26	—	Tacoma, etc.	Manila Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
July 28	—	New York	Lisbon Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July 30	—	San Francisco	Higho	Am.	Dollar Co.
July 31	—	Vancouver	†E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Aug. 14	—	San Francisco	West Cadron	Am.	Dollar Co.
Aug. 14	—	San Francisco	†Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
Aug. 14	—	San Francisco	†Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Aug. 15	—	Baltimore v. Suez	Elkridge	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Aug. 16	—	Vancouver	†Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Aug. 22	—	Vancouver	Grace Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Aug. 23	—	San Francisco	†Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Aug. 25	—	Seattle, etc.	†Kashima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug. 28	—	Vancouver	†E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Aug. 31	—	San Francisco	†Nile	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Sep. 9	—	San Francisco	†Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Sep. 11	—	San Francisco	†Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
Sep. 12	—	Vancouver	M. S. Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Sep. 16	—	Seattle, etc.	Fushimi	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct. 3	—	San Francisco	†Korea Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Oct. 19	—	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

July 19	—	Kobe	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 21		Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 23	—	N'saki, K., Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 23	—	Kobe	Takada	Br.	M. M. & Co.
July 23	—	Moji, Kobe, Y'hama	Kalyan	Br.	M.M. & Co.
July 24	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaki	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 27	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Kokura Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 28	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 31	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 3	—	N'saki, Kobe, Yhama	Karuga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

July 18	—	London	†Devanha	Br.	M. M. & Co.
July 18	—	Liverpool	Demodocus	Br.	B. & S.
July 19	—	Marseilles	†Amazone	Fr.	M. M. Cie
July 19	—	Liverpool, etc.	Awa Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 20	—	Liverpool, etc.	Tokushima M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 23	—	Calcutta	Takada	Br.	M. M. & Co.
July 25	—	London, etc.	†Iyo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July ..	—	London, etc.	West Carnifax	Am.	Adl. Line
Aug. 2	—	London, etc.	†Atsuta Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug. 2	—	Hamburg, etc.	Tatsuno Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 2	—	London, etc.	Prometheus	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 4	—	London, etc.	†Kaiyan	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Aug. 6	—	Havre & L'pool	Alcinous	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 7	—	Liverpool, etc.	Durban Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug. 10	—	Bombay, etc.	†Dunera	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Aug 10	—	London	†Lahore	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Aug. 13	—	London, ports	Oanfa	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 19	—	Liverpool, etc.	Bellerophon	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 26	—	London, etc.	Protesilaus	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 27	—	London, etc.	Plassy	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Aug. 28	—	London, etc.	†Jeypore	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Aug ..	—	R'dam & Hamburg	Teba	Dut.	H. C. T. Co.
Sep. 10	—	London, etc.	†Khiva	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Sep. 16	—	Liverpool, etc.	Cyclops	Br.	B. & S.
Sep. ..	—	A'dam & Hamburg	Baaran	Dut.	H.C.T. Co.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

July 18	9.00*	Manila & H'kong	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
July 18	—	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 18	—	Hongkong, Canton	Kwanglee	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 19	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi	N.S.S.N. Co.
July 19	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
July 20	4.00	Ningpo	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 20	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Szechuen	Br.	B. & S.
July 22	D.L.	A. H'kong, C'ton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
July 24	—	Manila & H'kong	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
July 24	D.L.	S. H'kong, C'ton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 1	—	Hongkong	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Aug. 9	—	Hongkong	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Aug. 13	—	Manila, Hongkong	E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

July 18	noon	Newchwang	Shansi	Br.	B. & S.
July 18	D.L.	Chefoo, Newchwang	Esang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
July 18	3.00	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
July 18	—	Chefoo, Tientsin	Yushun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
July 20	D.L.	Antung	Kweilin	Br.	B. & S.
July 20	—	Newchwang	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
July 20	3.00	W'wei C'foo, T'tain	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
July 20	2.00	Tsingtau, Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S. M. R. Co.
July 21	—	Vladivostok	Shinyue	Chi.	L.V. Lang
July 24	5.00*	Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R. Co.
July 24	D.L.	Tsingtau	Tean	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

July 18	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Klangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
July 19	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 19	M.N.	Hankow, etc	Waishing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
July 19	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chekiang	Br.	B. & S.
July 20	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
July 20	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
July 20	D.L.	Pukow	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
July 21	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahta	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 21	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wosang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
July 21	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
July 22	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 22	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
July 23	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
July 23	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
July 24	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.
July 25	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangtoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 26	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Klanghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 26	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.

† CARRYING MAIL.
* A. M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT D.L.—DAYLIGHT

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, JULY 18, 1920

High Water at Woosung Bar
(The night tides are higher than the day tides, they are about equal at 4 and 5 o'clock).
Approximate rise, at springs 4 1/4 h; at neaps, 5 h.
Approximate fall, at springs 3 1/4 h; at neaps, 7 1/2 h.

A.M. Time	A.M. Range	P.M. Time	P.M. Range
1h. 25m.	11ft. 8in	1h. 47m.	9ft. 6in.

High Water at Tungsha Lightship
(The night tides are higher than the day tides),
Approximate rise, 5 1/2 h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M. H	A.M. M	P.M. H	P.M. M
0	36	0	58

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset

Moon Rises	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Daylight	Dark
7 54 a.m.	8 40 p.m.	5h. 7m.	7h. 4m.	4h. 22m.	7h. 49m.

Mean Barometric Pressure at Shanghai
For July 29.69in.
754.3mm.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

FOR CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.
S.S. "CHEKIANG" ..... sails midnight, July 19th.
S.S. "LUENYI" ..... sails midnight, July 20th.
S.S. "WUCHANG" ..... sails midnight, July 21st.
Steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

FOR WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and PEKING via TIENTSIN).
S.S. "SHUNTIEN" ..... sails July 20, 3 p.m.
S.S. "FENGTIEN" ..... sails July 24th, 10 a.m.
S.S. "TUNGCHOW" ..... sails July 27th, 3 p.m.

FOR HONGKONG and CANTON via SWATOW and AMOY.
S.S. "SZECHUEN" ..... sails July 20th direct.
S.S. "SUNNING" ..... (via Amoy) July 22nd.
S.S. "CHENAN" ..... (via Swatow) July 23rd.
Steamers connect at Hongkong with services to the Philippines, Indo-China and Australian Ports, also to Bangkok and Singapore.

FOR TSINGTAO.
S.S. "TEAN" ..... sails July 24th.

FOR NINGPO.
S.S. "HSIN PEKING" .....at 4.30 p.m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of Passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "The Taikoo Shipping Gazette" or apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
French Bund.
Tel. No.
Passengers: Central No. 401.
Freight: Central No. 77.

CPOS
Empress of Asia—July 18
Shanghai to Hongkong (Via Manila)
Fares: To Manila Mex. $90.00. To Hongkong $99.00

Dominion Express Travellers Cheques Sold
There is no better way to carry your funds than in Dominion Express Traveler's Cheeks. They are issued in denominations of $10, $20, $50, $100 and $200, and show on the face of each the amount you will receive in foreign money. They identify you against loss and are accepted by Express Agents, Banks, Railway Companies, and Hotels, throughout the world.

SAILINGS

To Vancouver		To Manila-Hongkong	
Emp. of Japan	July 28	†Monteagle	Aug. 1
Emp. of Asia	July 31	*Emp. of Russia	Aug. 18
Monteagle	Aug. 16	†Emp. of Japan	Sept. 5
Emp. of Russia	Aug. 28	*Emp. of Asia	Sept. 10
		*Via Manila	
		†To Hongkong Direct	

Freight Office: Cor. Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads, Shanghai, Telephone, Central 131
Passenger Office: Palace Hotel, 19 The Bund, Shanghai, Telephone, Central 182

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES

THE ADMIRAL LINE
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

FOR PORTLAND
S.S. "WABAN" .....July 17th

FOR SEATTLE
S.S. "ELDRIDGE" ....Aug. 10th

Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. and Canadian Overland Points. For Freight and Particulars apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE
JOHN J. GORMAN, General Agent
GEO. A. HEYBURN, Asst. Gen. Agent
Telegraphic Address: "ADMIRALINE."
53 Szechuen Road. Telephone Central 1471.

"Sooner or later" is a smooth-sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.
AMERICAN STEAMERS
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
S.S. Colombia	July 17	S.S. Venezuela	July 24
S.S. Venezuela	Aug. 14	S.S. Ecuador	Aug. 21
S.S. Ecuador	Sept. 11	S.S. Colombia	Sept. 18

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd, and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

CARGO STEAMERS

	Due at Shanghai	Leave for San Francisco
ARCHER		July 15
WEST NIGER	July 15	Aug. 3
WEST NERIS	July 25	Aug. 16
EIKRIDGE	Aug. 1	Aug. 22

ROUND THE WORLD SERVICE
For Singapore, Colombo, Mediterranean Ports and Baltimore.

MONTHLY SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
WEST MINGO ..... July 25

PANAMA SERVICE
Regular Sailings from San Francisco
MEXICO—CENTRAL AMERICA—PANAMA

BALTIMORE SERVICE
Sailings from San Francisco via Central America, Panama Canal, Puerto Colombia and Havana

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
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Telephone Central 5058 Cable Address "Solano"

T. K. K.
SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)
Imperial Japanese and U.S.M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.
SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

KOREA MARU	July 18
TENYO MARU	Aug. 14
SHINYO MARU	Sept. 9
KOREA	Oct. 2

FOR HONGKONG

SHINYO MARU	Aug. 21
SIBERIA MARU	Sept. 30

All steamers of this company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performance, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed to all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY and CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LD.

Railway transporation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

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North China Insurance Co.'s Buildings.
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LLOYD TRIESTINO
Fast Passenger Service Regular Sailings for
Trieste and Adriatic Ports
taking cargo on through Bill of Lading to
Adriatic, Levant, Black Sea and Danube Ports.
Next sailings:—
S.S. "PERSIA" about 15th July
* Carrying Passengers.
DODWELL & CO., LTD.
AGENTS
Union Building Telephone Central 1693

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.
PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT
Sailings From Shanghai
SUBJECT TO CHANGE

FOR SAN FRANCISCO
via Japan and Honolulu

S. S. "CHINA" (10,200 tons) *	July 25
S.S. "NANKING" (15,000 tons)	Aug. 28
S.S. "NILE" (14,000 tons)	Aug. 31

*Will not call Yokohama and Honolulu
*Will arrive at San Francisco Aug. 12

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

S.S. "NANKING"	Aug. 9
S.S. "NILE"	Aug. 19
S.S. "CHINA"	Sept. 15

For further information regarding Passenger Fares, Sailings, Freight Rates, etc., apply to
F. R. BARRETT, Agent.
Cable address "CHIMAIL" Phone "Central 4775"
Corner Szechuen and Kinkiang Roads.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE MAIL SERVICE.

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Portsaid, Marseilles, London and Antwerp:—

	Tons		
IYO MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Murasumi,	July 25
ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Capt. T. Sekine,	Aug. 2

EUROPEAN LINE CARGO SERVICE.

For London, Antwerp, Rotterdam, and Hamburg via ports:—

DURBAN MARU		Capt. E. Takahashi,	Aug. 7

For Marseilles and Liverpool via ports:—

AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Hirata,	July 19
TOKUSHIMA MARU	15,000	Capt. Shibutami,	July 20

VICTORIA AND SEATTLE

For Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama:—

FUSHIMA MARU	21,000	Capt. K. Itsuno,	Sept. 16

NEW YORK VIA PANAMA.

LISBON MARU			July 28

FOR YOKOHAMA (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe).

YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Takano,	July 23
KOKURA MARU	5,500	Capt. S. Ito,	July 27
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Iriye,	Aug. 3

FOR KOBE AND YOKOHAMA

SHIDZUOKA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Asakawa,	July 19

FOR SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji).

OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Kishimoto,	July 21
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. K. Hayashi,	July 24
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. T. Sasaki,	July 28
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. J. Shinohara,	July 31

FOR HONGKONG.

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. K. Stauno,	Aug. 3

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG.

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Aug. 26

AUSTRALIAN LINE (Sailing From Hongkong).

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Manila).

NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. J. Kusano,	July 21
AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Shibata,	Aug. 18
TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. S. Nishimura,	Sept. 22

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to

I. MATSUDAIRA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

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FOR LONDON - ROTTERDAM - ANTWERP

S. S. "WEST CAMPGAW" ..... August 10

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Steamer	Date	Steamer	Date
Brave Coner*	Aug. 7		
West Ivist	Aug. 4		
		(If sufficient inducement offers)	

* San Francisco † Seattle

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ATLANTIC & GULF PORTS VIA PANAMA SERVICE

Due INWARD		Sailing OUTWARD
Editor	July 17	
Greenland	Aug. 6	
Eastern Crown	Aug. 28	Fortnightly
Fortnightly		

* Baltimore † New Orleans

For rates, space or other particulars, apply to

EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR THE FAR EAST, Shanghai, China. L. EVERETT, Vice-Pres.

SHANGHAI OFFICE, 7, Jinkee Road, Tel. Central 2557. J. S. EMENS, Agent

Telegrams "DISTRUTH"

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
Y.T.P.D.W.	June 25	Cockchafer	Br. gun-boat
Y.T.P.D.W.	June 25	Cricket	Br. gun-boat
F N B	July 5	Desaix	Fr. cruiser
B N B	July 4	Kinsha	Br. gun-boat
B.J.	June 23	Mantis	Br. gun-boat
S'chow Creek	Oct. 29	M.A.S. 226	Ital. sub-chaser
S'chow Creek	Oct. 29	M.A.S. 227	Ital. sub-chaser
I C	May 21	Samar	Am. gun-boat

P. & O., British India, Apcar, E. & A. S.S. Lines

(Companies Incorporated in England)

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP via HONGKONG, STRAITS, CEYLON, EGYPT

S.S. "DEVANHA"	July 19th
S.S. "KALYAN"	August 4th
S.S. "LAHORE"	August 10th
S.S. "PLASSY"	August 27th
S.S. "JEYPORE"	August 28th
S.S. "KHIVA"	September 10th.

FOR BOMBAY via STRAITS AND COLOMBO

S.S. "DUNERA"	August 10th

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT FROM HONGKONG

S.S. "TORILLA"	July 30th
S.S. "TAKADA"	August 17th
S.S. "ARRATOON APCAR"	August 18th
S.S. "JAPAN"	August 25th

FOR SYDNEY from HONGKONG

S.S. "ST. ALBANS"	July 17th
S.S. "EASTERN"	August 18th

P. & O. and B.I.S.N. Co.'s tickets interchangeable.

Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be altered or cancelled without notice.

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	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
*ALPS MARU	15,000	Y. Somekawa,	Sept. 2	Sept. 4

FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA, Japan ports, San Francisco, and Panama.

*AMAZON MARU	15,000	N. Konishi,	July 17	July 19
*ALTAI MARU	15,000	K. Mari,	July 25	July 27

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Victoria and Seattle) via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama.

In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

ARIZONA MARU	15,000	T. Fuchigami,	July 14	July 19
MANILA MARU	15,000	H. Yamaguchi,	July 24	July 26

FOR HONGKONG.

AFRICA MARU	18,000	H. Yamamoto,	Aug. 8	Aug. 9

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tsingtau, Tientsin and Dairen).

KOHOKU MARU	5,000	M. Tsubaki,	July 15	July 18

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).

KOHOKU MARU	5,000	M. Tsubaki,	July 28	July 30

Those steamers marked* have no passenger accommodation.

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, New Orleans, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

Tel. Nos. C. 4233, 4234 and 4235. Union Building, 4 The Bund. O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf, Wayside, Tel. Nos. East 208, 209 & 213 Tel. Address: SHOSEN, Shanghai.

Vessels Loading

(Continued from Page 22)

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Arizona Maru,** Capt. T. Fuchigami, will be despatched on **July 18.** For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SOHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.—The S.S. **Korea Maru,** 20,000 tons, Capt. M. Jin, will be despatched on **Sunday, July 18,** Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs jetty at 8 a.m. For passage apply to **TOYO KISEN KAISHA,** T. N. Alexander, Manager.

NEW YORK via SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA.—The Gerland Steamship Corporation's s.s. **Justin** will be despatched from Shanghai or on about **July 18.** For further particulars concerning Freights rates apply to British American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd., Agents., 22 Museum Road, (Tel. Central 5488).

NEW YORK, Via Tsingtao, Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama.—The Steamer **Amason Maru,** Captain N. Konishi, will be despatched from Shanghai —— on **July 19,** at noon. For Freight please apply to **OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4233, 4234 and 4235.

NEW YORK, via JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA.—The Str. **Altai Maru,** Captain K. Mori, will be despatched from Shanghai —— on **July 27,** at —— For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4233, 4234 and 4235.

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco	
Ecuador	June 19
Tancred	June 19
Shinyo Maru	June 21
Nile	June 22
Broad Arrow	June 28
Western Cross	July 2
Sylvan Arrow	July 5
Hyrcania	July 12
For Tacoma	
Arabia Maru	July 7
For Seattle	
Fushimi Maru	June 19
Milkesan Maru	June 28
Katori Maru	July 12
Tajima Maru	July 12
For Portland	
West Navaria	June 30
For Vancouver	
Monteagle	June 12
Empress of Russia	July 6
Mattawa	July 10
For New York	
Toyooka Maru	June 21
Deucalion	July 5
For London etc.	
Lt. de la Tour	June 12
Nellore	June 14
Havre Maru	June 15
Helenus	June 21
Inaba Maru	June 23
Karmala	June 21
Euryades	June 30
Carmarthenshire	June 30
Elpenor	July 1
Kamo Maru	July 9
Himalaya Maru	July 10
Kathlambe	July 13
For Liverpool	
Orestes	July 14
Knight Templar	July 15
For Hamburg	
Tsuruga Maru	June 17
Taushima Maru	July 9
For Marseilles	
Porthos	June 28
For Calcutta	
Mhdras	June 17
Gregory Apcar	June 21
Torilla	July 13
For Bombay	
Dilwara	July 13
For Java	
Tjibodas	June 23
For Singapore	
West Hixton	June 17
Hermes	June 13
Palembang	June 16

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VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date		From	Ships Name	Flag	Agents
Dec. 6	—	Chinwangtao	Indigirka	Russ.	R.V.F.
Jan. 21	—	Japan	Kifuse maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 19	—	Japan	Kiyo Maru	Jap.	Kaiyosha
Mar. 22	—		Chienan	Chi.	W. & Co.
May 12	—	Japan	Naotetsu Maru	Jap.	
May 20	—	Port Wallut	Simferopol	Russ.	R.V.F.
May 30	—	Japan	Tosa Maru 10	Jap.	
June 6	—	Vladivostok	Penza	Russ.	R. V. F.
June 16	—	Liverpool, etc.	Pakling	Br.	B. & S.
June 22	—		Waban	Am.	Adl. Line
June 24	—	Foochow	Rotorua	Br.	N.S.S.N. Co.
June 25	—		Georgi	Russ.	R. V. F.
June 26	—	Nanking	Letai	Br.	B. & S.
June 28	—	Chefoo	saunchong	Chi.	T.Y.S.N. Co.
June 29	—	Hankow, etc.	Paling Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
July 4	—	Chinwangtao	Haedan		
July 6	—	Cruise	Store Nordiske	Dan.	G.N.T. Co.
July 7	—	Liverpool	Pyrrhus	Br.	B. & F.
July 8	—	Hankow, etc.	Kweilee	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 10	—	Ningpo	Kiangsiea	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 10	—	New York	Alloway	Am.	Adl. Line
July 10	—	Vancouver	Grace Dollar	Am.	Dollar Co.
July 11	—	San Francisco	Eldridge	Am.	Adl. Line
July 12	—	Swatow	Irene	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 12	—	Cruise	Chuentsao	Chi.	Customs
July 12	—	Cruise	Pingching	Chi.	Customs
July 12	—	Japan	Cardiganshire	Br.	G. L. E. A.
July 12	—	Japan	Persia	Ital.	Dod & Co.
July 13	—	Swatow	Shansi	Br.	B. & S.
July 13	—	London, etc.	Lahore	Br.	M.M. & Co.
July 13	—	.....	West Nomentum	Am.	Adl. Line
July 13	—	Seattle	West Ivan	Am.	A. T. Co.
July 14	—	Japan	Mita Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
July 14	—		Kashing	Br.	B. & S.
July 14	—	Cruise	Likin	Chi.	Customs
July 14	—	Moji	Miyaura Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
July 14	—	Cruise	Liuhsing	Chi.	Customs
July 15	—	Japan	Justin	Am.	B.A.T. Co.
July 15	—	Hankow, etc.	Waishing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
July 15	—	San Francisco	Satanta	Am.	Socony
July 15	—	Foochow	Haichi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 15	—	Foochow, etc.	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
July 16	—	Japan	Chojun Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
July 16	—	Newchwang	Tungshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
July 16	—	Japan	Tenshin Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
July 16	—	Japan	Awa Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July 16	—	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 16	—	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
July 16	—	Hankow, etc.	Tohyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
July 16	—	Tientsin, etc.	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
July 16	—	Japan	Devanha	Br.	M. M. & Co.
July 16	—	Antung	Kweilin	Br.	B. & S.
July 16	—		Royalstar	Br.	
July 17	—	Dairen	Teli	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
July 17	—	Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R. Co.
July 17	—	Hankow	Javary	Am.	B.A.T. Co.
July 17	—		Wm. Henry Webb	Am.	
July 17	—	Hankow, etc.	Chekiang	Br.	B. & S.
July 17	—	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
July 17	—	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
July 17	—	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 17	—	Hankow, etc.	Nanyang M.	Jap.	N.K.K.
July 17	—	Chinwangtao	Shinyei Maru	Jap.	K. M. A.
July 17	—		Meinan	Am.	Socony
July 17	—	London, etc.	Glentara	Br.	G. L. E. A.
July 17	—	Foochow	Childar	Br.	W. & Co.
July 17	—	Dairen	Amazone Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
July 17	—	Pukow	Hangsang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
July 17	—	Hongkong	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
July 17	—	Japan	Tokushima M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 17	—	Hongkong	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
July 17	—	Tientsin	Mingshun	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
July 17	—		Keketticut		
July 17	—	Hongkong	Korea Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.

Departures

Date		For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 16	—	Native Customs	Nancy Moller	Br.	M. & Co.
July 17	—	Hankow, etc.	Tehsing	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
July 17	—	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
July 17	—	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
July 17	—	Hankow, etc.	Taise Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
July 17	—	Chefoo, Tientsin	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 17	—	Chinwangtao	Kwangning	Br.	K.M.A.
July 17	—	Hankow, etc.	Hanping	Chi.	P. T. P.
July 17	—	Yokohama	Prima	Ital.	D. & Co.
July 17	—	Japan	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 17	—	Tsingtau	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
July 17	—	Wuhu	Moji Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
July 17	—	Tientsin, etc.	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
July 17	—	S. H'kong, C'ton	Tingchow	Br.	B. & S.
July 17	—	S. H'kong, C'ton	Choysang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
July 17	—	Kuling	Kashing	Br.	B. & S.
July 17	—	Ningpo	Heintung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Arrivals

Date		From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 17	—	Dairen	Teli	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
July 17	—	Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R. Co.
July 17	—	Hankow	Javary	Am.	B.A.T. Co.
July 17	—		Wm. Henry Webb	Am.	
July 17	—	Hankow, etc.	Chekiang	Br.	B. & S.
July 17	—	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
July 17	—	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
July 17	—	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 17	—	Hankow, etc.	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
July 17	—	Chinwangtao	Shinyei Maru	Jap.	K. M. A.
July 17	—		Meinan	Am.	Socony
July 17	—	London, etc.	Glentara	Br.	G. L. E. A.
July 17	—	Foochow	Childar	Br.	W. & Co.
July 17	—	Dairen	Amazone Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
July 17	—	Pukow	Hangsang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
July 17	—	Hongkong	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
July 17	—	Japan	Tokushima M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 17	—	Hongkong	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
July 17	—	Tientsin	Mingshun	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
July 17	—		Keketticut		
July 17	—	Hongkong	Korea Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.

Vessels Due

Amazone, *Marseilles*	July	19
Chenan, *Tsingtau*	July	22
Chikugo Maru, *Japan*	July	21
China, *S. Francisco*	July	25
Chungking, *Hankow*	July	26
E. of Asia, *Vancouver*	July	18
E. of Japan, *Hongkong*	July	23
Fengtien, *Tientsin*	July	21
Glenamoy, *London*	July	20
Hector, *Liverpool*	July	22
Hsinfung, *Ningpo*	July	20
Hsinkong, *Tientsin*	July	20
Kianghan *Hankow*	July	24
Hsin Peking, *Ningpo*	July	18
Hwahta, *Hankow*	July	19
Kalyan, *London*	July	21
Kiangtoo, *Hankow*	July	23
Kiangyu, *Hankow*	July	20
Kiangyung, *Hankow*	July	26
Kobe Maru, *Dairen*	July	23
Kokura Maru, *Japan*	July	24
Korea Maru, *Hongkong*	July	18
Kumano Maru, *Japan*	July	25
Kutwo, *Hankow*	July	21
Kwongsang, *Hongkong*	July	19
Luenvi, *Hankow*	July	18
Nganking, *Hankow*	July	22
Omi Maru, *Japan*	July	18
Loongwo, *Hankow*	July	25
Poyang, *Hankow*	July	17
Sakaki Maru, *Dairen*	July	19
Shantung, *Hongkong*	July	24
Shengking, *Hankow*	July	24
Shuntien, *Tientsin*	July	18
Singkiang, *Hongkong*	July	26
Suiwo, *Hankow*	July	18
Sunning, *Hongkong*	July	19
Tatung, *Hankow*	July	25
Tean, *Hongkong*	July	22
Tientsin, *Swatow*	July	18
Toonan, *Newchwang*	July	18
Tuckwo, *Hankow*	July	22
Tungchow, *Tientsin*	July	25
Venezuela, *S. Francisco*	July	23
Woosung, *Hankow*	July	23
Wosang, *Hankow*	July	19
Wuchang, *Hankow*	July	19
Yamashiro Maru, *Japan*	July	20

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For U.S., Canada and Europe:
Per C.P.O.S. s.s E. of Japan July 23

For Europe
Per P. and O. s.s. Devanha July 18

For Japan
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru July 20

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada
Per C.P.O.S. s.s. E. of Asia July 18

From Europe
Per M.M. s.s. Amazone July 19

From Japan
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi M. July 19

Siccawei Weather Reports

16.—The typhoon is nearly brought to a standstill, W of Wenchow, by the increasing pressures of Shantung. Cyclonic squalls, not very violent, with showers, all day, between the Formosa Strait and the mouth of the old Yellow River. The pressure keeps high between the Marianas and Japan, on the Pacific.

17.—The pressure keeps the same low level, and the wind the same easterly direction since about 40 hours. But the clouds are veering and the typhoon probably starts slowly towards the Yangtsze.

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

AUCTION INDEX

Salesrooms on

Tuesday next, July 20th, at 10 a.m.

Good Household Furni ure and Sundries

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WE SELL FAR EASTERN PRODUCTS

We buy American Goods and sell Far Eastern Products on Commission Basis. Discounts allowed and shipments attended to. Correspondence solicited.

KATZ AMERICAN TRADING CO.

305 Broadway, New York.

20846

SPECIAL NOTICE

S.S. ELDRIDGE

An examination of broken and or ship-damaged cargo per S.S. ELDRIDGE will be held at China Merchants' Eastern Wharf at 9:30 a.m. July 19th. Messrs. Eisler and Reeves, Marine Surveyors, will be in attendance.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

30854

NOTICE

I, John W. Cotter, hereby declare that on and after July 16th, 1920, I am no longer responsible for any debts incurred by my wife, Katherine H. Cotter.

30862

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FRESH BUTTER

CORN BRAND
HAMS AND BACON

"IXL" JAMS
FINEST TASMANIAN

"LACTOGEN"
INFANT & INVALID FOOD

Geddes & Co.
Limited,
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5 Peking Road Tel. 346

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 19

LOST

Delivery Order for 47 rolls Newsprint Paper ex S.S. "Abercos" Marked C1330M Shanghai. Same having been cancelled, the public is warned against negotiating or accepting the document.

CHUNG MEI TRADING CORPORATION.

30859

NOTICE
New Thought Center

Sunday meetings, hereafter, at 6 p.m. Metaphysical teachings and treatments daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

522 Ave. Joffre Phone West 411

30459

TO LET

Godown in Central District

Apply to

The Ben Building Office

No. 25 Avenue Edouard VII

30939

NOTICE

We beg to announce to the public that owing to the death of our late Managing Director, Mr. Shen Tun-ho, this office on or after the 16th day of July, 1920, shall be under the full management of our newly appointed General Manager, Mr. Fu Ge-ling.

The Wah An Fire and Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.

Board of Directors,
CHU PAO-SAN,
Chairman.

30900

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the power of attorney heretofore held from this Company by Frederick Rudolph Hanish is hereby revoked and that his services with the Company have been terminated as of this date.

FEARON DANIEL & CO. INC.
By W. A. B. NICHOLS,
President and General Manager.
July 17th, 1920.

Advertisement Advertising will be found on Page 21

JUST ARRIVED

Buchanan's
ROYAL HOUSEHOLD
Scotch Whisky
Far superior to Ordinary Whiskies

Meux's
ORIGINAL LONDON STOUT
Pints & Splits

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MONOPOLE CHAMPAGNE
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GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
73 & 73A Szechuen Road.

EXPERIENCED American graduate Chinese lady nurse, R.N., New York, will take private cases in general and obstetrical nursing. Quite at home with English language. For terms, please apply to Box 1341, THE CHINA PRESS.

In the United States Court for China

Sarah Rothstein, Plaintiff,	Cause No. 1053 Civil No. 369
vs. *Isadore Rothstein, Defendant*	SUMMONS TO ANSWER Filed July 16, 1920 *James P. Connolly,* Clerk.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies

GREETING: You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons to Answer and a copy of the Petition in the above entitled action upon the Defendant

ISADORE ROTHSTEIN,

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the twentieth day after service hereof to file his written answer thereto on oath.

WITNESS the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOBINGIER, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, July 16, 1920.

JAMES P. CONNALLY,
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

30519

FOOCHOW

The San Peh Co's Steamer "Ning Shin" Captain Augestad will leave from the Ningshao Wharf, Chinese Bund, Nantao, on Monday, the 19th inst. at about 6 p.m. This Steamer has extra large cabins with all the conveniences of a mail Steamer, with observation saloons fore and aft. Excellent service and cuisine. Passage fare, Shanghai to Foochow, single $30 and return $48. For Freight or Passage, apply to the office of the Company, No. 16A, Peking Road. Telephones: Freight C. 1520 Passage C. 3283

30939

LOMBIO
CURES
PILES
Prickly Heat, Eczema, and all Skin Troubles.

LOMBIO gives immediate relief from the intolerable itching, irritation and pain, stops bleeding, draw out the heat from the inflamed tissues and effects a permanent cure

To be obtained from local agent

Shanghai Dispensary
24 Foochow Road, Shanghai

Sole Proprietors:
LOMBIO COMPANY,
15, New St. Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

New stock has now arrived

HOUSES WANTED

1921: Unfurnished house wanted on long lease from January or March next. Five or six rooms, large garden, western district or French concession. Rental about Tls. 150. Reply to Box 1207, THE CHINA PRESS.

FOR AMERICAN, BRITISH AND CHINESE

METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES

PHONE OR WRITE TO

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

(ZUNG LEE & SONS, ESTABLISHED 1895)
SHANGHAI

WANTED

Typists to learn the Ediphone Dictating Machine. Good positions offering for typists who are able to use these machines. A few hours practice will make you an expert. Hours of instruction arranged to suit you.

Apply to:

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
22 Nanking Road, Shanghai

The Prest-O-Lite **Battery** is a battery of the highest quality, scientifically designed to insure the utmost in power, capacity and long life, backed by *real* service.

Service Station And Distributor for China

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

TO LET

Entire lower floor of office building in central situation, comprising about 5,400 sq.-feet. Available January 1st

For particulars, apply to
Box 1430—The China Press

30865

MATRIMONY

A lady desires to correspond with an American or an Englishman of moderate means with a view to marriage. Apply to Box 1456, THE CHINA PRESS.

30920 J. 18

AN Englishman in an outport station, who is lonely, would appreciate hearing from an educated lady with a view to matrimony. Full particulars and photo first letter. Please address to Box 1426, THE CHINA PRESS.

30856 J. 22

MISCELLANEOUS

MASSEUSE. Madam Ah Pao is open for engagements and will attend patients at their homes or at her own residence. Charges moderate. Apply No. 4 Yu Yuen Road.

30899 J. 20

APARTMENTS

TO LET with good board and attendance, one large well-furnished bedroom, suitable for two bachelors or married couple. Elevator and phone. Central near Bund. Apply to Box 1431, THE CHINA PRESS.

30867 J. 18

TO LET, one big room facing south, with verandah and bathroom attached, with board, suitable for two bachelors or couple. Apply to 28 Carter Road, Telephone West 1912.

30875 J. 18

PROFESSIONAL

MISS Zoen Yien-wong, pianist of the New England Conservatory of Music, will continue her teaching in the summer. Lessons in piano, harmony and music theory are given at her studio or at the pupils' homes. For terms and particulars, apply to No. 36 Scott Road.

30809

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED: You to know that we can prepare you for profession of Concrete Engineer, Building Contractor, Structural Engineer, Architect, etc. We teach 287 courses of practical training. Write and tell us position you want. Office 15A International Correspondence Schools, Chinese P. O. Box No. 1.

WANTED, capable stenographer and secretary by American firm. Reply stating experience and salary expected. Address to Box 1446, THE CHINA PRESS.

30906 J. 18

WANTED, two stenographers and two typists (Eurasian girls preferred), by established American firm in Shanghai. Must have good command of the English language. Reply to Box 1444, THE CHINA PRESS.

30896 J. 18

WANTED, American woman with college or normal training, to teach English in mission boys' school. E. H. Cressy, 38 Quinsan Road, Shanghai.

30806

WANTED, an American clerk for immediate employment at the American Consulate-General. Applicant should be interested in commercial work and have some knowledge of commercial conditions. An autographic application should be made to the Executive Consul, stating qualifications, experience and age. He must be able to use a typewriter, and stenography would be useful.

30787 J. 20

SITUATIONS WANTED

EMPLOYERS: Simplify the "Man Wanted" problem by training your own employes for more responsible positions. We have 287 complete courses of practical training. Encourage employes to study in spare time. Ask us to tell you about our "Employers' Co-operative Plan." Office 15A, International Correspondence Schools, Chinese P. O. Box No. 1.

YOUNG man, American, age 30 years, who has held executive position for a number of years in the import and export business, in the Far East and America, seeks connection with reliable firm. Capable of taking full charge of business of above-mentioned character and willing to go to Europe or America, or to remain in Far East. Interested firms will please communicate to Box 1451, THE CHINA PRESS.

30917 J. 23

POSITION wanted by Britisher, 29, Qualifications: Accounts, bookkeeping, store-keeping, correspondence, exchange, banking. Capable of taking charge of department and general office work. First-class references. Willing, trustworthy and reliable. Apply to Box 1437, THE CHINA PRESS.

30883 J. 20

PORTUGUESE desires work in any capacity after 4 p.m. Has 12 years' experience in import and banking work. Good correspondent. Thorough knowledge of accounting and able to keep complete set of books. Reasonable remuneration accepted. Reply to Box 1415, THE CHINA PRESS.

30835 J. 20

POSITION WANTED by experienced American bookkeeper, six years' experience in bookkeeping and general office work. At present employed in Hongkong but willing to pay passage to Shanghai. Apply to Box 1404, THE CHINA PRESS.

30820 J. 18

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED by two Americans, furnished room without board in central district, or room and board with private family (American preferred) in western district or French Concession. Apply to Box 1458, THE CHINA PRESS.

30924 J. 18

WANTED, two furnished rooms and bathroom, with board, by married couple and adult lady. Apply to Box 1452, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED, furnished rooms with board, and modern bathroom attached. Near tram-line. Apply to Box 1442, THE CHINA PRESS.

30891 J. 23

APARTMENTS

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Gardens

Vacant 16th July. One large furnished room, with board. Bath room attached. Suitable for a couple. Also from 21st small front attic room. Apply Mrs. G. Pallock.

TO LET, with board, from August 1st, large, well-ventilated attic flat, two large adjoining rooms, small room and private bathroom. Suitable for married couple or bachelors. All modern comforts, tennis, garage and stabling. Apply to Box 1355, THE CHINA PRESS.

ORIENTAL HOUSE
31 Boone Road

ONE large room and one large attic, also small room with bath attached. Hot and cold water. Suitable for married couples or bachelors. Moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress. Tel. North 1102.

30369

NEAR the Bund, two-room apartment and bath, kitchen attached, furniture to be taken over. Apply to Box 1460, THE CHINA PRESS.

30926 J. 18

TO LET, one furnished room with board. Apply 20 Haskell Road.

30927 J. 18

MOKANSHAN: For rent the bungalow belonging to Mrs. George Hudson, No. 346 Church Road. Apply to the undersigned, J. M. Blain, Hangchow.

30928 J. 20

COMFORTABLY furnished room with bathroom attached (hot and cold shower). Very good board provided in town flat with English couple (no children). Suit married couple or two bachelors. Apply to Box 1448, THE CHINA PRESS.

30913 J. 18

TO LET: room suitable for two bachelors with bath and kitchenette. Will sell complete furniture with option of rooms. Apply to Box 1455, THE CHINA PRESS.

30918 J. 18

ROOMS to let. Apply Carpi, 19 North Szechuen Road.

30912 J. 21

TO LET, nicely furnished front room, with bathroom and verandah attached, facing south. Apply 36 Quinsan Road.

30915 J. 18

TO LET: A nicely furnished bedroom, with shower bath, flush toilet, tennis and extra good table. Occupation on August 1st. Please apply to Box No. 1454, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET: Furnished flat with Board, really comfortable. Flush closet, splendid food, married couple. 24 Route Pere Robert, 5 minutes French Club.

FLAT in French-town, pleasantly situated, also two large attic rooms. Apply to Box 1386, THE CHINA PRESS.

FURNISHED bed and sitting room with verandah, from 1st August, board optional, 7 Wayside Road.

30790

BACHELOR'S Mess can accommodate two friends sharing one room with bath. Excellent table, good service, etc. Room can be seen any time after 6 p.m. Flat 17, 9A, Hankow Road.

TO LET, with board, large well-furnished rooms with bathroom attached. Apply 78 Bubbling Well Road, phone west 1473.

30907 J. 18

ONE handsome single bedroom with bath connected, also another single bedroom with bathroom attached. M. S. Hoy, 6 Quinsan Gardens.

30901 J. 18

BOSTONIA, 61 Carter Road: To let, July 24th, one large very nicely furnished room with verandah. Phone west 883 or Central 975.

30890 J. 20

TO LET, one single bedroom with good board and attendance. Phone and elevator, central, near Bund, $90. Apply to Box 1440, THE CHINA PRESS.

30888 J. 18

TO LET on Avenue Road, near Seymour, furnished room with verandah and bath attached, suitable for two bachelors. Breakfast if desired. Apply to Box 1432, THE CHINA PRESS.

30870 J. 18

FLAT consisting of two rooms, bathroom and large verandah, vacant July 20th, facing South East. Apply to Mrs. Weinstock, 15 Quinsan Gardens. Phone: North 482.

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

GODOWN WANTED: American firm requires a fair-sized godown. September occupancy, any district. Apply to Box 1443, THE CHINA PRESS.

30895 J. 23

TO LET for immediate occupation, two office rooms in Szechuen Road, moderate rental. Apply to Box 1433, THE CHINA PRESS.

30874 J. 18

OFFICES to let near Bund, four very large rooms, immediate occupation. Apply J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

30806

HOUSES TO LET

TO BE LET, from August, seven-roomed house, in western district, three bathrooms with modern fittings, and flush closets, telephone, two large verandahs, small flower and kitchen garden, five minutes from tram. Full new furniture, fittings, linen, crockery, etc. must be taken over. Apply to Box 1348, THE CHINA PRESS.

30498

HOUSE, modern conveniences and well-furnished, near end of Bubbling Well car route, moderate rental, will exchange for large house, preferably in western district. Please apply to Box 1428, THE CHINA PRESS.

30861 J. 20

EXCHANGE AND MART

FOR SALE, motor-car, five passengers, almost new, may be inspected by appointment. Apply to Box 1449, THE CHINA PRESS.

30914

FOR SALE, new ball bearings and housings for same. Suitable for shafting. May be inspected. Best offers accepted. Apply to Box 1445, THE CHINA PRESS.

30897

POLICE dog, Doberman Pincher, for sale. Apply 8C Broadway, Astor House building.

30923 J. 23

ONE teakwood table for sale, 5 ft. x 3 ft., in excellent condition. Reply to Box 1457, THE CHINA PRESS.

30922 J. 18

PIANOS: Wanted to buy, second-hand piano, any make. Please write, stating lowest price and make, to 18a North Szechuen Road.

30921 J. 20

FOR SALE, "Howard" 88-note Player Piano, exported by the Baldwin Piano Co. of Chicago. Only used few months, perfect condition, 50 rolls selected music included. Absolutely the best bargain in Shanghai. Tls. 800. Reply to Box 1466, THE CHINA PRESS.

30936 J. 21

MOUTRIE piano for sale. Excellent condition, contract payments uncompleted. Owner leaving Shanghai. Phone evenings North 1800.

30909 J. 22

FOR SALE, International Savings Society's Bonds, one paid up for 24 months, one paid up for 14 months, one paid up for 13 months. What offers? Owner leaving Shanghai. Apply to Box 1441, THE CHINA PRESS.

30889 J. 23

MOTOR house-boat for sale, renovated and guaranteed, A.1. condition. Please apply to Box 1436, THE CHINA PRESS.

30881 J. 18

FOR SALE, Moutrie piano, excellent condition. Owner leaving Shanghai. Payments on contract incomplete. Apply to Box 1434, THE CHINA PRESS.

30877 J. 22

PRICES reduced on sharpening safety razor blades. Only three cents each for single and four cents for double blades. Send your old blades to Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop, 120 Szechuen Road.

30672

MOTOR-BOAT for sale: best offer takes six passenger, 20 h.p., 28-ft. motor-boat "Nina," now at Rowing Club; motor and boat in first-class condition. Owner leaving city. Apply to Box 1427, THE CHINA PRESS.

30858 J. 22

FOR SALE, Kuling, West Valley, centrally located one large lot. Apply to Box 1338, THE CHINA PRESS.

30813 J. 19

Magazine and Automobile Section of The China Press, Sunday, July 18, 1920

Mary Pickford's Own Story of Her Divorce

"Our Mary's" Lawyer Replies to the Nevada Attorney-General's Charges Against the Movie Queen and Asserts That Politics, Jealously, and Publicity Are Behind the Attack on the Divorce Decree

"Doug" Fairbanks, Whose Recent Marriage to Mary Pickford Will Be Upset If the Nevada Courts Cancel "Our Mary's" Divorce from Owen Moore.

—And—

The Modest Little Ranch House on the Campbell Ranch at Genoa, Nevada, Eight Miles from the Courthouse at Minden, Nevada, Where Mary Pickford Moore Recently Won a Divorce.

By the Reverend Clifton Harby Levy.

THE bare reading of the story of Mary Pickford's sad domestic life as told by her to the Nevada court is enough to convince any one that the judge performed an act of simple justice when he untied the unholy bonds which legally bound Mary Pickford to such a husband.

Divorce is always a tragedy, but a worse tragedy is that of living with a mate who will not live up to the ideals of true married life. From the first hour of their married life it is plain that Mary Pickford was defrauded of almost everything which a loving bride has a right to expect—kindness, consideration, devotion and respect from the husband to whom she had been wedded.

It would appear that during nine long years this abused wife forgave and tried to forget, and again and again made every effort to bring Owen Moore back to her side, cherishing the lingering hope that they might finally achieve that real happiness as husband and wife for which she longed. It proved impossible. The evidence shows that there was not one but a hundred different causes for dissolving the hopeless marriage between Mary Pickford Moore and her husband. The judge granted the divorce immediately, and justly, for he was convinced of the utter failure of the marriage.

The Attorney-General of the State now tries to upset this just decree by raising some technical quibbles as to the actual residence of the abused wife, and the coincidence of Owen Moore's being in the State. But all this ignores the outstanding facts that the matrimonial misery of the innocent wife should not be perpetuated.

No matter what hair-splitting lawyers may have to say, Mary Pickford was justifiably freed from intolerable matrimonial bondage. If ever a divorce was warranted this one was.

HAS Mary Pickford gotten into really serious difficulties in her recent divorce suit—or is it all a tempest in a teapot?

Whatever Mary Pickford said or did in that little courtroom in Minden, Nevada, that Tuesday afternoon of March 2, she was acting under advice. Just as her stage director tells her how to follow the plot and action the scenario writer has prepared—so Mary Pickford in all she did and all she said must have followed the suggestions of her legal advisers.

Was "Our Mary" badly stage-directed by her lawyer—and will the whole thing have to be done over again with different stage setting?

Or is the Attorney general of Nevada trying to stir up trouble—like the villain in the movies—which will turn out to amount to nothing in the last act?

There appears to be no doubt that Mary Pickford's lawyer, ex-Judge McCarran, is one of the ablest, most experienced lawyers in Nevada. It seems hardly likely that he would have so badly managed the case as the Attorney-General asserts.

The main points of the dispute, as set forth by Attorney-General Fowler in his demand that the divorce decree be cancelled, are:

1. That the person bringing the divorce action must for six months be an "actual, bona fide resident of the State and county in which the action was brought," or, if not a six months' resident, then

2. "Where the plaintiff being an actual resident of the county the defendant can be found within the county and personally served therein."

Miss Pickford's testimony was perfectly clearcut and definite as to her statement that she was in good faith a resident of Nevada and had not come into the State and pretended a residence for the purpose of bringing a divorce suit. On the matter of the lucky finding of the defendant, Mr. Moore, right in Douglas County, Nevada, just at the moment her lawyer needed him there to serve papers on—this, the Attorney-General swears was a part of a conspiracy to impose upon the Nevada courts.

But Mary Pickford's chief legal adviser, ex-Judge McCarran, is one of the oldest and most skilful lawyers in Nevada. Judge McCarran was himself a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State and is an expert in the divorce laws of Nevada. Judge McCarran, in the following statement of Mary Pickford's side of the dispute, says that all the points raised now by the Attorney-General against Mary Pickford's divorce have been thrashed out long ago and settled against the contentions of the Attorney-General. In the course of explaining why there is nothing to worry about in "Our Mary's" divorce decree, he says "it is quite safe to say that if politics, jealousy and desire for publicity were eliminated from this matter there would be nothing left."

Leonard J. Fowler, Attorney-General of Nevada, Who Has Brought Suit to Annul Mary Pickford's Divorce.

Former Supreme Court Justice McCarran, Mary Pickford's Lawyer, Who Will Fight the Suit for Annullment.

The following interview with ex-Judge McCarran explains Mary Pickford's side of the controversy:

"Judge McCarran, your client, Mary Pickford Moore, has been charged by the chief prosecuting officer of the State of Nevada with fraud, conspiracy and wilful perjury. Is there any truth in the charge that Mary Pickford and her husband, Owen Moore, entered into a conspiracy to impose upon the courts of Nevada?"

"I deny that there was any plan, arrangement or collusion between Mrs. Moore and Mr. Moore to obtain a fraudulent divorce."

"Mary Pickford Moore, your client, swore she was then, and in good faith intended to remain, a resident of the State of Nevada—was that the truth or was it a misstatement, as the Attorney-General asserts?"

"Residence is not necessary for either party to the divorce if the defendant is found and served with notice of the suit within the county."

"Do you maintain that the fortunate arrival of Mr. Moore within reach of your summons server in Douglas County was a pure accident and not a part of the scheme, bargain and conspiracy that the Attorney-General claims it was?"

"It is not necessary to answer this charge for the same reason I have just stated—the defendant, Mr. Moore, was found and served in the county of Douglas, where the suit was brought, and therefore the requirements of the law were complied with.

"All this," continued Judge McCarran, "has already been thrashed out in the Nevada courts. All the points now raised by the Attorney-General have been raised before and settled by the Supreme Court of the State—the decisions are all against the Attorney-General's claims and contentions.

"If decrees of divorce had not been rendered by the courts of Nevada under similar circumstances, or if these decrees, when rendered, had not been brought to the attention of the court of last resort of the State of Nevada, we might be called upon to look to the decisions of other States to support the decree recently rendered to the great screen artist. But on at least four occasions decrees rendered by the Court of Nevada, where the surrounding circumstances were either identical or quite analogous to those of the Pickford case, the decisions of the lower court have been taken by appeal to the Supreme Court and there passed upon.

"Primarily it must not be lost sight of that the Pickford case, like others of its kind, stands squarely upon the statutes of Nevada, written and incorporated into the laws of this State in 1864. Whatever doubt there might have been as to an interpretation or construction of the statute, this doubt was done away with when the Supreme Court of Nevada rendered the decision in the case of Tiedeman vs. Tiedeman, wherein it was determined that under the provision of our statute permitting the institution of divorce proceedings in any county of the State where the defendant might be found, the time of residence of the plaintiff under such circumstances was immaterial.

"In 1913 the Legislature of Nevada repealed this law, but in 1915 the Legislature of Nevada re-enacted the law exactly as it had formerly stood, the decision in the Tiedeman case pr[illegible] re-enactment. It follows as a matter of law that when the statute was re-enacted in 1915 it carried with it the [illegible]ation as placed upon it by the Supreme Court at a prior date.

"The case of Presson vs. Presson handed down by a unanimous bench referred approvingly and quoted extensively from the decision in the case of Tiedeman vs. Tiedeman.

"For the sole purpose of again testing the law after its re-enactment, an appeal was taken from a decision of the Second Judicial District Court denying a decree of divorce in the case of Merritt vs. Merritt. In that case the circumstances were identical and the testimony of the plaintiff almost verbatim of that surrounding and elicited in the Pickford case. In the Merritt case the plaintiff had lived but a few weeks in a hotel in the city of Reno, testified that she had no business that held her in the State of Nevada; that she had no other residence or domicile than that of the hotel in [illegible]

(Continued on Page 4)

Mary Pickford's Testimony That the Attorney-General Finds Fault With:

QUESTION BY LAWYER M'CARRAN (Mary Pickford's Attorney)—Where do you live?

ANSWER BY MARY PICKFORD MOORE—At Genoa, Nevada.

QUESTION—When did you first come here?

ANSWER—The 15th day of February.

Q—Have you any other residence?

A—No.

Q—Is it your purpose and intention to remain in the State of Nevada as a resident and particularly in the County of Douglas?

A—Yes, sir.

Q—Is it your purpose to build here?

A—Well, if I can find a place to suit me I will.

Q—And you have given up Los Angeles as your residence and your permanent residence is Genoa, Douglas County, Nevada?

A—Until I regain my health, but this will be my home.

Q—Do I understand that you have come into this State in good faith, seeking health and nothing else?

A—Yes, sir.

QUESTION BY JUDGE LANGAN—Did you have anything to do with the appearance of Mr. Moore in this vicinity?

ANSWER BY MARY PICKFORD MOORE—No, sir.

Q—I want to have you very clear on this. No arrangements were made between yourself and your husband whereby he was to come into this State?

A—No, sir.

Q—Have you ever, directly or indirectly, had any understanding with Mr. Moore that you should come into the State of Nevada, and after being here, that he should come into this State, and that you should institute divorce proceedings and have him served with papers?

A—No, sir.

TESTIMONY BY MARY PICKFORD—My husband quarreled with me constantly. He did not come home at night and told me it was none of my d—— business. He said he did not want me any more and that he was absolutely through with me and wanted to live a bachelor's life and that I didn't appeal to him. I have paid all my own expenses since we were married. There is no possible chance of effecting a reconciliation between us.

What Attorney-General Fowler Says:

Mary Pickford Moore never was and never intended to become a resident of the State of Nevada and thus misled the Court to grant a divorce which is unlawful.

Mr. Moore came into the State by prearranged plan and conspiracy and thus imposed upon the Court.

The Attorney-General has nothing to say about the nine-year wedded misery of Mary Pickford and the moral justice of the divorce.

What Miss Pickford's Lawyer Says:

Whether Mary Pickford's testimony is true or not true in regard to her residence her divorce decree cannot be upset because all legal requirements were fulfilled.

Owen Moore was found and served in Douglas County as the law requires and that is all that is necessary to show.

Whatever the lawyer's quibbles, Rev. Dr. Levy points out that the great outstanding fact is their undisputed matrimonial misery which the Judge justly ended.

Home Dinner Gowns

by Lady Duff Gordon

Simplest of the Group, But Effective and Becoming.

The Occident Meets the Orient in This Gown The Harem Skirt Has for Companions Bouffant Flounces and Modern Sleeves.

A Georgette Crepe Robe [illegible] Modified Greek Fashion.

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women. Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York City, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

By Lady Duff-Gordon (*"Lucile"*)

"WHAT shall I wear this evening?" is an important question for the woman who is entertaining at home, especially if she be entertaining in an informal manner.

One rule holds, firm as the ancient Persian and Median mandate. Her attire must lean to the side of simplicity, for on no account may she outdress her guests. She must regard herself for the time as a mere background against which to weave the arabesque of their personalities, graces and accomplishments. She must not go to the extreme of not dressing for dinner. If she does, as some hostesses I have known, let an afternoon frock suffice, she gives the impression of being indifferent to her guests, or of assuming their inability to garb themselves appropriately for the occasion.

True, a hostess seeing her unaccustomed guest drinking from his fingerbowl, herself drank from her own geranium scented bowl. But she did not, assuming that all her guests might make such an error, drink from the fingerbowl before they had had the chance to commit the breach of politeness. The hostess should be in dinner dress, but she should choose the simplest gown of that kind in her closet.

For example, study the gown worn by the large middle figure. Over a satin under slip is draped a skirt fastened about the ankles in harem style, but embellished with bouffant flounces. Notice the loose draped bodice and the velvet girdle, bow-fastened, yet looking as thought it were slipping off the hips. Regard also the velvet bands that finish the double, draped sleeves. The taffeta flowers on the bodice give the indispensable present touch of a costume.

The large right-hand figure offers for your inspection a dinner gown of georgette crepe, draped in modified Greek fashion. The bodice is composed of elaborate embroidery over a lining of shadow lace. The belt, with sash ends, is of ribbon. It is half hidden by a cluster of flowers.

Simplest of the group of home dinner dresses is one of charmeuse draped even as to the crush belt with true artistry. The elaboratanass is concealed by simplicity, which is the truest artistry. Jewelled flowers form the ornamental clasp of the girdle. A fillet of cut steel beads is worn about the forehead. In the centre of the fillet is a large sapphire effectively worn upon the forehead.

Clothes Now Tragedy In Women's Lives

BY ANNE RITTENHOUSE
(New York Sun)

Food and clothes have become the domestic tragedies in women's lives. One might add that the men are equally involved.

Surely this is getting back to the primitive condition when to cover the body for protection and to fill the stomach for nourishment were the two struggles for existence. In these times we do not live in caves nor go about with bludgeons, but we are limiting our living quarters to the irreducible minimum, and far too many revolvers are carried in the world for the safety of the rest of us.

A psychological review of this era during and after the war may be of extraordinary interest to those who come after us, but at the present hour it is interesting only in that it absorbs our entire mentality. Our struggles to live are becoming battles, and these battles are far more exhausting today than they were when the condition of struggling for food and life was normal. It is harder to live in the midst of toppling surroundings that threaten to engulf than it is to be in open spaces which are our natural heritage.

There is no genuine cause for pessimism, but there is a necessity to skeletonise our lives if we would grasp happiness. Women must insist upon rememberins the well being, the happiness, the sturdy growth in body and morals during the days in America when life was difficult. We must fix our minds on the idea that it is not necessary to have the luxuries that have become seeming necessities. We must keep in front of our mental eyes the fact that for four years millions of men lived in the most primitive conditions without genuine hurt to their minds or bodies.

It is not easy to readjust ourselves. It is because of this difficulty that so many women are unhappy, so many men saturated with gloom and anxiety. There is no hope for us unless we adjust ourselves, and that speedily.

Women cannot grapple with the stupendous financial and industrial conditions that have brought about this toppling from the peak of prosperity, which we considered normal. But it is the woman's part to insist that she must be happy and economical, and that she must learn how to meet the new conditions with sufficient cleverness and prove that she is more than a non-productive consumer.

She at last has a genuine battle to fight. Easy living conditions have engulfed her for twenty years, but that time is over. If she simply throws over all the ballast and takes a new course she will find safety from the storm.

Each American woman is capable of doing just that thing. She has a sturdy inheritance. The voice of millions of pioneers cry out to her to have courage. Everything behind her teachers the way to happiness and success in the new life, even if it be one of high prices and scarcity of material. Courageous ones will face it, overcome it, and be all the better for the struggle. The weak ones may fall in their tracks, bemoaning the conditions and wringing their hands because laziness and luxury are not to be their portion.

ADJUSTING OUR EXPENSES

"So important is the demand for this readjustment that the American Red Cross is about to start a stupendous organised movement for community work which will develop new garments out of old ones and teach all women how to do it. Those who have produced four million garments for Europe during the war believe that the prices in this country demand their labor and ingenuity to produce clothes for those who are barely making a living wage.

The cut in prices of women's clothing has been sensational and thousands of women have stocked their closets with clothes which they could not afford at the prevailing prices for the last two years; therefore, they can have a breathing spell and gather together their wits and plan a schedule of inexpensive clothes that will leave them something out of their income for emergencies.

No one need doubt the sincerity of this movement over America. It has influenced the rich more than the poor. That might seem a strange situation if one had not studied the habits and customs of those who have been rich for a generation. They are always the first to refrain and the ones to refuse to pay high prices for clothes and to exert the cleverness which has made them rich to find a way to keep their money intact.

It is not to these that the reformer appeals; it is to the middle class, and especially the woman on a small salary or an allowance from her husband.

The really reckless ones in America are the girls who are making small salaries. They are the ones who buy too many clothes, and cheap clothes which do not last, but which represent the manufacturers' latest imitation of a French boulevard fashion.

SUMMER SEWING AT HOME

There has come about a rivalry between women who are sewing at home for the production of attractive and stylish clothes at small prices. The new idea is that economy must be lovely. It has been ugly and therfore received a cold shoulder. From now on the American women have determined that it must present a gracious appearance. There is no reason that it should not depart from ugliness. That departure depends on the ambition of the work. Along with the desire to make economy attractive goes a strong desire to boast about it. That is one of the most significant of the times.

There will be a great deal of boasting that is merely surface varnish. That quality ruled many women during the war and there was more inconsistency then than one likes to remember, but the movement is right. When it is fashionable to boast how little one gives for a frock, to cry through a megaphone how much of it was done at home, then the world begins to follow the leaders. It is this attitude of women that will bring down the prices more than all of the sensational actions of merchants.

The pattern companies have met this movement by selling patterns of actually stylish and smart frocks. Whatever is considered the best at the high priced houses is now copied on paper, although simplified to meet the demand of the home dressmaker. High priced materials are being avoided by those who are intent upon this scheme of economy. They are glorifying the use of commonplace fabrics.

A search through the shops for these is made by the woman who goes with the clever eye and the light purse. Making over clothes has become a fetish in many households, and will become an obsession after the country wide movement of the American Red Cross begins.

To aid this movement those who sell dyes have perfected their fluids and offer them at reasonable prices in every center in America. This not only aids the alteration of old clothes, but it is of assistance in the building of new clothes. A woman buys a piece of Turkish toweling or unbleached muslin or aviator's linen and dips it into dye to suit her inclination.

The steady movement into popularity of the different toweling fabrics, such as the rough weave that is used in the bathroom and the glazed plaid kind that is used for the roller in the kitchen, has brought into women's wardrobes a wide assortment of frocks that cost little money and give an admirable effect.

Some women have become so obsessed with economy that they are using up the large crash towels from their linen closets, surplus ones, and especially those from pre-war days that were of excellent material. Tan ones are especially sought; they are made into overblouses with cross stitch embroidery in bright colors as a finish. The white bath towels are made into narrow skirts and peasant blouses, and the colored borders are used for pockets, for long revers and for cuffs to the elbow sleeves.

Unbleached muslin, which we once used for the commonest purposes in the kitchen, is now dyed Chinese blue, jonquil yellow, red and turned out into conspicously good looking country frocks. These bright colors are embroidered with white or black, and they have narrow belts of ribbon which are sometimes edged with a tiny fringe of colored thread. The plaid kitchen toweling with its blue or red stripe is built into one piece frocks with a broad sash of colored cotton to match the stripe.

POSSIBILITIES IN COTTON

When women desire thinner gowns than thick muslin and toweling will give they turn to the cotton voiles and that inexpensive Chinese crepe that was once used for kimonos. They had hoped to get silk at a reduced price in order that they could revert to the thin frocks of Chinese and Japanese silk that once made summer a joy, but the woman with a small allowance for dress insists that the shops do not sell silk at a cheap enough price to make it economical.

There is an immense deal of talk of the colossal amount of the silk thrown on the market and the slackening of silk mills because of lack of orders, but the woman who shops with a light purse will shake her head at these stories. There's a hitch somewhere.

Even though cotton crepe and cotton voile have gone beyond their average price they are more reasonable than what we have been buying for frocks. They make cool gowns. The plain white can be dyed light blue, daffodil yellow, geranium pink; or the white surface can be enlivened by a sash in colors and embroidered in cross stitch, which

(Continued on Page 5)

TODAY'S TOILET HINTS

THE LATEST AND SMARTEST BEAUTY RECIPES COLLECTED FROM VARIOUS EXPERT BEAUTY WRITERS.

A "BLACKHEAD" SECRET.

An instaneous remedy for blackheads, oily skin, and enlarged pores.

Blackheads, oily skins, and enlarged pores usually go together, but can be instantly corrected by a unique new process. A tablet of stymol, obtained from the chemist, is dropped in a tumbler of hot water, which will then of course "fizz" briskly. When the effervescence has subsided the face is bathed with the stymol-charged water and then dried with a towel. The offending blackheads, of their own accord, come right off on the towel, the large oily pores immediately contract and efface themselves naturally. There is no squeezing, forcing, or any drastic action. The skin is left uninjured, smooth, soft, and cool. A few such treatments should be taken at intervals of three or four days thereafter in order to ensure the permanence of the pleasing result so quickly obtained.

GREY HAIR—HOME REMEDY

An old-fashioned home-made recipe restores youthful appearance.

There are plenty of reasons why grey hair is not desirable, and plenty of reasons why hair dyes should not be used. But, on the other hand, there is no reason why you should have grey hair if you do not want it. To turn the hair back to a natural colour is really a very simple matter. One has only to get from the chemist two ounces of concentrate of tammalite and mix it with three ounces of bay rum. Apply to the hair with a small sponge for a few nights and the greyness will gradually disappear. This liquid is not sticky or greasy and does not injure the hair in any way. It has been used for generations with most satisfactory results by those who have known the formula.

TO KILL ROOTS OF SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.

"Home Science."

Women annoyed with disfiguring growths of superfluous hair wish to know not merely how to temporarily remove the hair, but how to kill the hair roots permanently. For this purpose pure powdered pheminol may be applied directly to the objectionable hair growth. The recommended treatment is designed not only to instantly remove the hair, but also to actually kill the roots so that the growth will not return. About an ounce of pheminol, obtainable from the chemist, should be sufficient.

THE REAL CAUSE OF MOST BAD COMPLEXIONS.

"Health and Beauty."

It is an accepted fact that no truly beautiful complexion ever came out of jars and bottles, and the longer one uses cosmetics the worse the complexion becomes. Skin, to be healthy, must breathe. It also must expel, through the pores, its share of the body's effete material. Creams and powders clog the pores, interfering both with elimination and breathing. If more women understood this there would be fewer self-ruined complexions. If they would use ordinary mercolised wax instead of cosmetics they would have natural healthy complexions.

ABOUT HAIR TONICS.

"Novel Recipes."

Each week almost one hears of some wonderful discovery for improving the hair, and although this paragraph may seem a little superfluous, an old-fashioned recipe may come as a welcome change. One thing about it is that it will grow hair, and also prevent it falling out. From your chemist get an original package of boranium, to this add ¼-pint of bay rum, allow it to stand 30 minutes, then add sufficient water to make half-a-pint. Rub briskly into the scalp with the finger-tips, and you will immediately experience that clean tingling sensation which is a sure sign of healthy action.

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Mary Pickford's Own Story

Continued from Page One

Just Like a Stage Setting in "the Movies"—the Magnificent Panorama of Wild Mountains in the Back ground and the Little Campbell Ranch at Their Foot, Where Mary Pickford Took Up Her Residence and Started Her Nevada Divorce Suit Against Her Husband, Owen Moore.

"Mr. Merritt, the defendant, came into the State and was served with process. The appeal was taken for the purpose of settling the question for the guidance of the trial judges. By a unanimous bench the Supreme Court ordered the decree to be entered forthwith. These decisions by the Supreme Court of Nevada and others of like import are based squarely upon the law as it has been written in more than one jurisdiction in the United States, and these decisions have followed the ruling case law of the land. As Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Nevada I wrote the opinion of that court in the case of Merritt against Merritt, and participated in the other decisions rendered upon the subject.

"I represented Miss Pickford in presenting her application for divorce. Summons was duly served upon the defendant, Mr. Moore, within the jurisdiction. The case was tried in open court, both sides being represented by their respective attorneys. The plaintiff was subjected to a long and searching cross-examination by the presiding judge himself, during which he referred to the several decisions of the Supreme Court and directed his interrogatories accordingly. At the conclusion of the hearing the court entered its order that the decree be granted forthwith.

"And during all of the proceedings the judge was fully aware of the identity of the party who was on the stand and her national and world-wide reputation. In representing Miss Pickford I placed her case squarely on the laws of Nevada. I stand behind the decree of divorce granted to Miss Pickford, and in support of that decree I placed and refer to the law as rendered by the court of last resort in the State of Nevada, of which I was the presiding officer. The decisions of the Supreme Court of Nevada rendered on the subject of divorce have been quoted from and cited approvingly by some of the greatest authorities on the subject in the world.

"Politics, Jealousy, Publicity?"

"Of all of the hundreds of divorces that have been granted in the several jurisdictions in the State of Nevada it appears strange that the Pickford decree should be the one selected for the most peculiar test to which a judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction has ever been subjected. This is probably due to the world-wide notoriety of the great screen artist. It is quite safe to say that if politics, jealousy and desire for publicity were eliminated from this matter there would be nothing left.

"The decree of divorce granted to Miss Mary Pickford stands for its authority upon the law of the land and upon decisions rendered by the Supreme Court of the State in which that decree was given. It will stand the test of any court in the world. I propose to defend it to the bitter end upon the broad foundation of the law as it has been written. The Pickford decree requires no other defense."

"Will you advise your client, Mary Pickford Fairbanks, to return to Nevada to testify?"

"I decline to answer that question," Judge McCarran replied.

And thus, as printed above, is presented Mary Pickford's side of the case. It would seem to be her lawyer's contention that only one thing mattered—did or did not his client, Mrs. Moore, start a divorce suit in Douglas County and serve papers on the defendant, Mr. Moore, as the law required? If so, then never mind what "Our Mary" swore about her intention to reside in Nevada, and it is of no consequence whether Mr. Moore did or didn't drop into the county for a few hours at the opportune moment just to oblige his wife. In other words, if the technical steps were taken in compliance with the law the charges of perjury, conspiracy and fraud, even if proved true, cannot upset the divorce.

These are interesting contentions, and, if her attorney is right, Mary Pickford has nothing to worry about.

The Rev. Dr. Levy points out that the great fact of serious importance is whether this unhappily united couple should be freed of the bands which tied them together. Mary Pickford's testimony showed from the very first hours of their married life that she was defrauded of almost everything which a bride had a right to expect in the way of kindness, consideration, devotion and respect from the man she had just married.

She forgave and again and again tried to win her husband back to her. It was impossible—he left her, humiliated her.

Judge Langan had no doubts of the truth of Mary Pickford's dismal picture of her matrimonial sorrows. Owen Moore made no effort to deny the truth of anything his wife said. Judge Langan instantly decided that Mary Pickford should be freed from such a bondage.

But of all this evidence of the impossible situation between Owen Moore and his wife the Attorney-General says nothing. He does not dispute a word of Miss Pickford's testimony of her neglect, abuse, insults and desertion. Apparently the abundant grounds that were established without dispute for freeing Mary Pickford from such a husband are of no importance. The technical question of the complainant's residence and whether Owen Moore happened into the State by accident or arrangement with his wife; these are things of vital importance in Attorney-General Fowler's view.

"In the Pickford case," said the Attorney-General, "there is quite a general misapprehension on the part of a large number of people as to the real legal situation. It is this ignorance of the law which leads to the remark, 'Why pick on Mary Pickford?' Over 99 per cent of the divorce decrees granted in the State of Nevada are founded as to jurisdiction on a residence of the plaintiff for a period of six months or more. Ostensibly, at least, the residence is legitimate. Therefore, an apparent jurisdiction exists which would in most instances be difficult for the State to overturn.

Was There Violation of Law?

"There have been few decrees granted in this State in cases that any wise resemble that of Mary Pickford. This Pickford case stands out as one particularly flagrant in law violation. Some people seem to imagine that because of the prominence of the actress any wrongdoings on her part should be justified or condoned. In their attempt to support this contention, they assert that she has been singled out from all other persons who have obtained decrees in Nevada as the subject for attack.

"I, as Attorney-General, urge and invite such people to furnish me with facts that establish the existence of any divorce decree granted in this State upon a similar state of facts as exists in the Pickford case, and especially any such case that has occurred since January, 1919, when I became Attorney-General of the State. This is the only case that so aroused the people of Nevada that it met with the universal disapprobation and denunciation of the press of Nevada and the passage of a resolution by the Reno Bar Association calling upon the Attorney-General to institute proceedings to have the decree adjudged a nullity.

"A case so flagrant and outrageous placed the Attorney-General in a position where he would have been guilty of contemptible and condemnable violation of duty if he had declined to file the necessary action praying to set aside the decree. The only case ever presented to my department prior to filing the complaint to annul the Pickford decree during the time I have been in office, wherein there has been any contention that there has been collusion for the purpose of endeavoring to create jurisdiction, is the Pickford case. Since the filing of the complaint in the Pickford case my attention has been called to another case in Douglas County wherein there appear to be facts to support the suspicion of collusion as to jurisdiction. The two cases mentioned are the only ones relative to collusion as to jurisdiction that have ever occurred in Douglas County, which county has been in existence ever since Nevada was admitted to the Union in 1864.

"Another case where the facts may be somewhat similar has been mentioned to me where a decree was granted in Reno. As to the latter case, the facts in my possession are very meager. If I am able to procure sufficient evidence to establish collusion as to jurisdiction in the two cases mentioned, or any other cases where the evidence will support an action to annul, I will institute proceedings to set aside the decrees just as I have done in the Pickford case.

"Never a Resident of Nevada."

"Mary Pickford has never been a resident of the State of Nevada, and neither has Owen Moore. She claims that she was present in the State three weeks prior to the granting of the decree, but all the surrounding facts absolutely nullify any theory of residence on her part. The Tiedemann case, so commonly referred to by counsel who represented Mary Pickford in her divorce proceedings, and by others, as supporting and justifying the Pickford decree, as a matter of fact, does the contrary. In that case Mrs. Tiedemann, while residing with her child at Carson City, was surprised by her husband, who came to that city for the purpose of getting possessing of their child, with the evident intent of taking the child from the jurisdiction of the State of Nevada, wherein Mrs. Tiedemann was then residing, and placing the child in another jurisdiction.

"Necessarily, Mrs. Tiedemann was in a position where she had certain rights that she could call upon the courts of the State of Nevada to protect. She therefore, through her attorney, filed an action for divorce alleging that her husband could be found in Ormsby County, State of Nevada. The bitter contest between Mrs. Tiedemann and her husband renders impossible any theory of collusion between the parties. It is the clearest kind of a case where there was not any collusion of any kind. The Supreme Court of the State of Nevada in that case held that jurisdiction could exist in a case presenting such a state of facts in the absence of collusion.

"In the later case of Wade vs. Wade the court emphasized the legal principle that collusion must not exist to warrant the granting a decree."

So, thus are presented both sides of the controversy. Judge McCarran, Mary Pickford's lawyer, says there is nothing of consequence in any or all of the charges made by Attorney-General Fowler and, indeed, whatever might seem to be important points have been already considered by the Supreme Court of the State and decided against the Attorney-General.

And Attorney-General Fowler replies that the Pickford case is "flagrant and outrageous" and that nowhere has the Supreme Court of Nevada approved such facts as surround the Pickford case, but, on the contrary, the court has explicitly insisted that a divorce decree must not be granted where collusion exists.

Who is right?

If Mary Pickford's lawyer is right, then the Attorney-General is wasting a lot of time and annoying "Our Mary" to no purpose.

If Attorney General Fowler is right, then the present Mrs. Douglas Fairbanks may find herself Mrs. Owen Moore again—a distressing and cruel misfortune.

It takes two to make a quarrel, and similarly there are two parties, of course, in every legal dispute. When Attorney-General Fowler filed his complaint asking to have the Pickford divorce annulled he looked about for the defendant, Mary Pickford, to serve notice upon.

But Mary Pickford is now Mrs. Douglas Fairbanks, living in Southern California. The long arm of the Nevada courts is unable to reach beyond the border of the State of Nevada to serve notice on Mary Pickford and demand that she come back into the State to answer the suit.

Finally, application was made to Judge Langan, who heard the divorce suit, to issue an order that Mary Pickford might be served by publication instead of by actual service upon "Our Mary" herself. Judge Langan issued the order and directed that notice and summons be printed for six weeks in a Minden newspaper. Mary Pickford will have forty days to answer, after the summons is published and her attorney declares that he will take full time allowed him.

The exact words of the published summons begin thus:

"The State of Nevada Sends Greetings to Gladys M. Moore, known as Gladys M. Fairbanks, and O. E. Moore, known as Owen E. Moore, Defendants.

"You are hereby summoned to appear within ten days after the service upon you of this summons if served in said county, or within twenty days if served out of said county but within said Judicial District, and in all other cases within forty days (exclusive of the day of service), and defend the above-entitled action."

Meanwhile, a somewhat similar case is drifting along in the Nevada courts. William H. Sheldon, an attorney, is charged with subornation of perjury in a divorce hearing. Sheldon declares that there can be no collusion for the purpose of establishing jurisdiction for a divorce action because that point, the collusion, is not a material issue. Sheldon claims that the real merits of a divorce action are as to whether or not there are proper reasons for separating the husband and wife and that, therefore, false evidence on the question of residence of either of the parties or jurisdiction of the judge is no material importance.

This, of course, is exactly the point involved in the Pickford case. Attorney-General Fowler charges that Mary Pickford and Owen Moore were in collusion to pretend to establish residence in Nevada and thus create a false jurisdiction for the Nevada courts.

And while the Nevada prosecuting authorities are busy trying to upset the divorce a cloud of sorrow and uncertainty hangs over the home and happiness of Mary Pickford and her husband, Douglas Fairbanks. All their plans are unsettled and their contemplated honeymoon trip to Europe has been given up.

"Our trip to Europe has been called off," Douglas Fairbanks said. "We had reservations on a steamer to sail from New York on May 29th. Our trip abroad has not been abandoned, it is just deferred. Just how long it will be deferred we do not know. We hope to make the trip sooner or later."

Douglas Fairbanks and his wife have both avoided discussing the unpleasant situation in the Nevada courts that has arisen since the attack upon the divorce decree by the Attorney-General of the State. They admit, however, that the deferring of the honeymoon trip to Europe is because of the uncertainty of the situation in Nevada.

Notice has been served on them by publication of the proceedings, as already stated, but it is understood that Mary Pickford has been advised to pay no attention to the summons from Nevada. It is expected that she will disobey this and stay away from the State. But it is said by close friends that Miss Pickford would like to go to Nevada and make a fight for her rights. It is thought that her lawyer, however, has told her that her interests can be fully safeguarded without the necessity of her being subjected to personal annoyance by being put upon the witness stand and asked unnecessary questions.

How will it all end?

Like the movies that "Our Mary" plays in, will the clouds roll by and everything turn out happily in the last reel? At this moment she is anxious and distressed—will the charming Pickford smile come back again in the last act?

"Our Mary" Pickford, Who Does Not Know With Certainty Whether She is the Wife of Douglas Fairbanks or Owen Moore.

Clothes Now Tragedy In Women's Lives

(Continued from Page 3)

become a fashion of import-
e.

VING SPRING CLOTHES

One of the serious problems ich swings the woman's mind e a pendulum to and fro is ether it is best to continue to ar ones dark spring clothes oughout the summer and get ones in the autumn or put m up until the first frost nes.

The best of opinion is that dom lies in saving the dark hes. No one knows what the umn will bring forth in the of fashions, of finance, or in industrial situation. It is a nble to save your clothes if are thoroughly dependent for piness upon wearing new hions after the middle of tember; but as the world gs at this moment there are women who can base their pinees on such a condition.

She must be prepared to wear clothes. Here is the advice one of the most expensive and hionable tailors on Fifth enue to a woman who was his ron, whom he knew did not ve a large dress allowance:

"Keep your clothes of good terials for the coming season. u may not be able to get such aves, and you will not be ab pay the prices they may then asking."

Possibly, therefore, it is the er plan for each woman to de e to save her spring clothes. summer makes a heavy de nd on dark fabrics, with its t and moisture and dust; it kes a light demand on the tial cost of a gown if it is the d that goes to a tub. Simple rics whose cost does not en rage the possessor to save them two seasons are available in weather.

Each reform has its other side, ich is old philosophy, and the aring of light clothes will en nce the laundry bill. Each wo n must put that down in her m of expense when she tries balance her economies.

The way out of this trouble to be cautious with thick thes and lavish with thin thes. The woman who dyes bleached muslin and Turkish weling into greens and yellows d blues need give them only a ght acquaintance with the wash , and yet keep cool through t the hot months.

If a woman indulges in thin cks and overblouses that will nd the drastic demands of open and humidity she can realise th content that clothes of ex nsive materials are resting in the closet until the day of their resurrection.

Suppose they are a trifle out of fashion. What then?

Let her use her own ingenuity in conforming those gowns to the fashion standard of the hour. If she is lazy she will not do it, and her old clothes will look like old clothes, and she will deserve the reflection they cast upon her.

If she has courage and the determination to meet the expense she will arrange to take a week and go to work with the organisation that a man brings to his business and see to it that through her own skill, or through hired skill, these spring gowns are made to look like the new models that are exploited.

Buns Plenty In London; Not Enough Ice Cream

London, June 12.—Confectionery was a memory during the blockade era but now many shop windows are packed with chocolates, cakes and buns of all sorts.

London also is the "wettest" place in the Anglo-Saxon world today.

But there is a strange lack of ice cream. In the last five years the new places providing it that have appeared in the West End can be counted on the fingers of one hand.

Platinum Rubles Now Worth $54

Many coin collectors are familiar with the Russian platium coins issued between 1828 and 1845, during which period 1,373,091 three-ruble pieces were minted, besides a few six-ruble and 12-ruble pieces, writes Dr. G. F. Kunz in Science. The three-ruble piece was worth $2.33 and it weighed 10.3 grams, for platinum was then worth but $7 an ounce; with platinum at $165 an ounce, the intrinsic value of such a coin today would be more than $54 of our money.

In view of the fact that the platinum output continues to be much smaller than some years ago, while the increasing demand for jewelry purposes offsets the falling off in the demand for munitions processes, it appears likely that the price wil continue to go up, at least until the full resumption of platinum mining in Russia serves as a check. The search for the discovery of new sources is being diligently prosecuted, and Colombia seems the most hopeful of all the regions except Russia.

FRENCH SOCIETY WILL OPEN DOORS

Americans Are To Be Shown High Life That Hitherto Has Been Exclusive

Paris, June 12.—To enable foreign citizens to become better acquainted with French social life, an association to be known as Les Amis de la France has just been formed. Its membership list already has more than a thousand names. Among its patrons are Georges Clemenceau, Gen. Castelnau and Deputy Maurice Barres. On the committee are Princess Eugenie Murat and the Duchess of Noailles. This society purposes to group together the elite of the Parisian aristocracy and to draw visitors, especially Americans, to the French salons, where they may see, meet and understand the French society folk. Many members of the association have offered sitting rooms to the committee and daily and weekly meetings, tea parties, dinners and suppers are being arranged.

Furthermore the society intends to send members to foreign countries to acquaint foreign society with the right and best side of French social activity.

"American tourists who have come to France or are planning a visit needn't think that money alone will assure them a welcome at the hands of Frenchmen. Here, as in the United States, this is the age of the newly rich, whose purses may provide them with a good time in a vulgar sense but who never will penetrate beneath the surface of what constitutes the truest and best elements in French home life."

Such is the opinion of Andre de Fouquieres, known as the Ward McAllister of Paris, who before the war lectured in many American cities on French history and who during the war was attached as liaison officer to the 369th New York infantry regiment under command of Col. Hayward.

Foruquieres feels convinced that America and France still are far from such a mutual understanding as might lead to real friendship.

"Frenchmen visiting in the United States and Americans touring France," he observes, "too frequently are content to remain within the limits of hotel life, public restaurants and theaters. They thus observe only the froth of the community. Yet they are tempted to judge the entire nation by what they see on their path.

"American tourists ought to arm themselves with letters of introduction to French families. There they will find a sincere welcome.

"French family life has been cruelly misjudged by outsiders, who have formed an opinion on evidence having nothing to do with a real French family. Of course, all French homes are not just milk and honey. But so deep is reverence for tradition that even in households where the husband and wife have realised that they cannot be happy they formally agree to live under the same roof for the sake of the children, each tacitly reserving complete personal liberty beyond certain limits of conjugal duties.

"Just as French home life can not be rightly judged by the comparative absence of divorce scandals American family life can not be rated by the number of divorce decrees granted in the courts. There is something beyond these mere appearances that would reveal how, genuinely both the French and the Americans are attached to their firesides. It is that which ordinarily escapes the traveller but which he ought to try to seek out.

"This year's tourist season is especially important as it follows on the heels of period of misunderstanding between the French and the American people. France simply can not forget all that America did for her in the war—and since the war—in caring for her sick and wounded and in helping to rebuild her devastated villages, towns and cities. When the other night unknown men tore down signs on Avenue Wilson, replacing them with others reading Avenue des Americans, their act was a sign that despite the irritation caused by diplomatic blunders on both sides the people remain eager to establish permanent ties of friendship."

TAX ON DANCING LEVIED BY ITALY

Gay Crowds, Day And Night, In Tea Rooms And Elsewhere Must Pay For Their Pleasure

Rome, June 1.—Dancing is a luxury, says Premier Nitti, and must be paid for accordingly.

The after-war craze for dancing has filled tea rooms, hotels and restaurants with a gay crowd who "foot-it" all day and all night. So now the Government levies a tax varying from 300 lire to 3,000 (nominally $60 to $600)—on all public dancing places per night.

Premier Nitti is logically pursuing his policy of raising much-needed money inside the country, since foreign, and especially American, credit costs so much, and the dancing tax and theater and cinema taxes, now brought up to from 10 percent to 20 percent of the entry tickets, form only a small part of the new scheme for taxing everything and everybody to the utmost.

At the same time there is now a new censorship of films, all of which must have the approval of the Ministry of the Interior before they can be screened in Italy. American film producers, who have been making great strides in public favor here, are to be warned that no film will be admitted for public show until passed by the Ministry of the Interior and that the Government is putting its veto on all films whose moral tendency is at all bad. On the other hand, news films, films showing interesting phases of plant life and educational films in the strict meaning of the word are exempt from consorship.

KHAKI SCORNED NOW IN ENGLAND

Women Lauded For Doing Work Of Men At War Find Employment Hard To Get

London, June 2.—The anti-militarist sentiment left by the war in this country finds expression in many ways. Whenever the possibility is suggested that complications in the East may demand a fresh conflict the retort is always the same—the War Office will get no men for any new campaign. The only recruits now being secured for the army are out-of-works, of whom the number is growing, but they only join the army as the last desperate resource.

During the war khaki ruled the roost and was a passport everywhere; now it is regarded critically if not with actual hostility. Consequently it is rarely seen, officers preferring to avail of their peacetime privilege of wearing mufti except when in barracks or on duty.

The Waacs (Women's Auxiliary Army Corps), whose patriotism was so fervently extolled when they came forward to release men for the fighting line, are finding that having been in the army is proving an absolute bar to getting employment. Employers seemingly think that the sort of training they had makes them undesirable in ordinary business. Letters are constantly being written to the papers by Waacs who can find nothing to do when they mention that they were in the service during the war.

The plight of ex-officers is still worse and constitutes a public scandal. Thousands of them can find nothing to do, though special organisations have been started in their behalf.

Very significant too is the widespread protest raised against the War Office scheme to reclothe the army in the old, gaudy and unsuitable uniforms of pre-war days. This protest is not merely on the ground of waste but because one of the avowed purposes of the War Office is to make the army more attractive to young men.

The War Office is the most unpopular department in the country and everything it proposes is suspect. One of the most remarkable evidences of the distaste with which militarism and all its suits and trappings are regarded is afforded by the failure of the Royal Military Tournament this year though it is run in the interest of military charities.

Everything has been done to make it exceptionally attractive, the royal Princes had been enlisted to appear in the arena, but all to no purpose. The public relish for military displays is gone and the vast seating space at Olympia showed painful gaps, such as had never been seen there before at this annual display.

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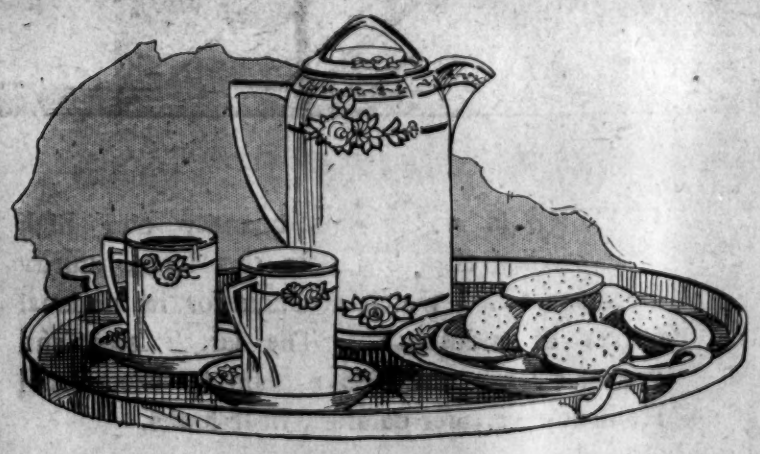

Hot chocolate comes into its own!

For each cup of chocolate allow 1 heaping tablespoonful grated bitter chocolate, 1 heaping teaspoonful of sugar, half a cup water and half a cup Libby's Cream.

Cook chocolate and sugar with a little water until thick—stir in the cream and water which have been brought to the boiling point, and let boil 2 or 3 minutes. Beat with an egg beater until frothy. Add three drops vanilla extract for each cup and serve very hot—topped with marshmallows cut in small pieces.

For supper after the theater—at luncheon when you like a food that is satisfying yet easy to prepare—at breakfast when the children must have a wholesome hot drink before they start to school—indeed whenever you want to be sure of something especially nourishing and good, use Libby's cream in chocolate or cocoa.

Made with Libby's rich, pure cream, chocolate is unusually fine-flavored, noticeably richer and smoother. For Libby's Cream is selected with the utmost care. It is tested constantly for butter-fat contents, for purity.

Try this rich cream in coffee, too—and in all your cooking. You will be delighted. Order some from your grocer today.

Libby's CREAM

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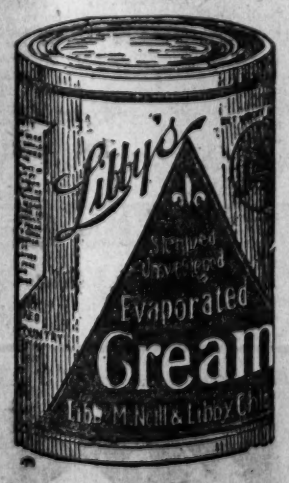

PAVLOVA

The Stage

is a profession in which a woman must either retain her beauty or drop out into the class of "Has-beens."

Her chief attraction lies in her complexion, and it is to the retention of this she gives most time and thought.

It is significant, then, when one finds that the most beautiful women on the stage today—of all nationalities—among such names as:—

PAVLOVA — NEILSON TERRY — CONSTANCE COLLIER — VIOLET VANBRUGH — ELSIE JANIS — BILLIE BURKE

and many others, are habitual users of

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AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUN DAY, JULY 18, 1920

AMBASSADOR JAWN DAVIS ARRIVES ON MOTOR ROW HERE

Honolulu Live Wire Joins 'Car Colony' And Will Live In Shanghai

"Ambassador Jawn" W. Davis, Honolulu's live-wire motor car and tire expert, has come to Shanghai to live. He hasn't decided just what he is going to do here but is going to give the field a very thorough looking over and then plunge into the game in the Far East. He has already looked upon Shanghai for two weeks and has found it exceeding fair to the eye.

Mr. Davis is known along automobile rows and newspaper rows throughout the United States and the Hawaiian Islands as the man who can find more reasons why his picture and stories about his business should be printed than anyone else ever dreamed of. An incident that happened recently illustrates this trait.

Mr. Davis had been known in the Islands as "Jawn" because of a cartoon one of the newspapers published depicting the intrepid tire expert, he was then representing the Firstone Tire and Rubber Company, in the act of sailing blithely through the surf at Waikiki and "discovering" the island of Oahu. "Jawn" was the name attached to him then and "Jawn" he remained until he, with the aid of newspaper friends at Honolulu, added something to the title.

Secretary Lansing had resigned the portfolio of State and there was much speculation as to who would be his successor. Among the prominent men mentioned for the place was John W. Davis, U. S. ambassador to the Court of St. James. The Honolulu Advertiser printed the story—and illustrated it with a picture of the John W. Davis of Automobile Row. From that day he has been "Ambassador Jawn."

Mr. Davis was the founder of the Pacific Commercial Export Company at Honolulu and later had an interest in the Newton Auto Exchange, which deals exclusively in used cars. He recently sold out his interests in the Islands and turned his face Eastward in search of adventure—and business.

BEWARE OF 'EXPERT' DRIVERS, WARNING

Local Automobilist Denounces Tactics Of Speeders In Motor Cars

That the so-called "expert driver" is one of the most exasperating pests of motordom and is chiefly responsible for the pedestrain's animosity toward the motorist is the belief of local motor car dealers.

This is how one of them views the "expert:"

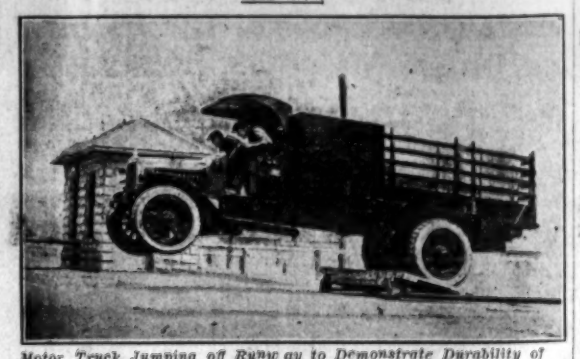
"Speaking of the 'expert,' I do not think of the painstaking mechanic who, by dint of study and experience gained in actual practice, familiarises himself with motor cars until he is able to obtain from them the maximum service with a minimum necessity for repair and adjustment. Him we would call the 'expert motorist.' But we have in mind the fellow who is an expert 'driver,' nothing else.

"It is almost needless to say that since the exhibition in stunts in driving is apt to be an expensive habit, the expert driver is rarely found among the owners. Usually he has graduated from the washstand in a garage, while sometimes he is a specimen of the so-called natural mechanic—a species that neither mechanical progress nor scientific training seems to have been able to exterminate. It is the expert driver who is chiefly responsible for the animosity of the pedestrian against the motorist. It is he who scares old ladies into hysteries while bearing down upon them with a rush, only to clap on his brakes with a bang and bring his car to a stop half an inch from the pedestrian's shin.

"If you want to watch him, stand in front of a busy garage for a while and you will have ample opportunity to observe his doings. He will come out of the garage at full tilt, clear the opposite curb by tipping the steering gear around with all his might, and disappear around the next corner in similar fashion.

"If you do not drive your car yourself, beware of the expert driver, or at least nip his ambitions early in the proceedings."

Truck In High Jumping Proves Worth Of Tires



Motor Truck Jumping off Runway to Demonstrate Durability of Tires.

Slow motion pictures of the type that have amused movie devotees by slowing down swiftly-moving bodies to the point where every action may be analysed, have been utilised by the United States Tire Company for a scientific study of just what happens when a heavily-loaded motor truck climbs a curb, drops off an elevation or bumps over a railroad track.

This is the first time this very valuable form of photography has been used by a tire company. The results obtained were so successful that the pictures were shown at a meeting of the executive committee and directors of the United States Rubber Company. Among the questions the pictures will aid in solving are the effects of heavy blows on highways, trucks, loads and tires.

The experiments took place at the company's truck tire factory at Providence. While the pictures contained many spectacular elements, their chief value lay in the scientific results adduced.

The most thrilling test from the spectators' standpoint was the truck jump. A two-ton truck weighing 6,400 pounds and carrying a load of 4,400 pounds, making a total weight of 10,800 pounds for the tires—got under full headway on an asphalt runway. While running at top speed it mounted a sharp incline eighteen inches high set in its path and made an eighteen foot jump through the air before it struck the asphalt. At the take-off the truck was registering twenty miles an hour. The truck was equipped on the rear with eight-inch Nobby Cord pneumatic truck tires, and on the front with six-inch tires of the same sort.

The truck made the jump eight times and the experiments came to an end without the slightest damage to the tires. When the tests had been concluded members of the company's technical staff dissected the tires in a search for evidences of damage but none were found.

In a similar series of tests made by the International Motor Company a few weeks ago equally good results were obtained on Nobby Cord pneumatics. The noteworthy feature of this series was that the tires on the trucks were a set, every one of which had already traveled more than 25,000 miles. They all went through the gruelling jumps without injury.

Another highly spectacular performance for the movie fans was given when a truck weighing with its load 15,800 pounds was set astride a railroad track at such an angle that one rear wheel and one front wheel were in close contact with the steel rails. When an attempt was made to extricate the truck from that position the wheels spun around, the big "nobs" on the tread beating a tattoo against the rails and causing so much friction that a column of smoke floated up. When the truck findly bumped its way off the track, it was found that the tires had chewed ruts in the ties at the points where the wheels had spun around. But the tires bore no marks of injury. This experiment was regarded as a most thorough test of the tread strength of the tires.

FORD'S HISTORY REAL ROMANCE OF THE INDUSTRY

Legal Journal Says It Reads More 'Like A Financial Fairy Tale'

A chapter of business history which reads more like a financial fairy tale than sober fact is how Case and Comment, a well-known legal journal, describes the story of the rise of Henry Ford, as disclosed by the partially successful effort of certain stockholders of the Ford Motor company, in Dodge vs. Ford Motor company, to enforce their objection to the conversion of the company into a quasi philanthropic enterprise, as proposed by Mr. Ford, and to obtain a distribution of the company's surplus dividends, according to E. H. Paris, of the Schuman Carriage Company, Ford distributor.

In June, 1903, the Ford Motor company began the business which was destined to supply the public with a cheap means of motor transportation and a convenient target of witticism with a paid-in capital of $100,000, consisting of cash $49,000, letters patent, issued and applied for, valued at $40,000, machinery and stock, $10,000, and contracts for supplies, $1,000.

PRICE CUT TO $400

At first it did not manufacture but merely assembled its cars, which sold for more than $900. As its business increased it began to make many of the parts of the car which in the beginning it had purchased from others, and from time to time improved the car and lowered the selling price until in 1916 it sold for $400. In the meantime the company was making money.

In 1908, five years after its organisation its capital stock was increased by $2,000,000, of which $1,900,000 was distributed as a stock dividend. In other words, it had increased its original capital 20-fold in five years.

What dividends were paid during this period the report does not disclose, but it appears that in addition to a regular quarterly dividend equal to 5 percent monthly on the capital stock of $2,000,000, it disbursed to its stockholders between December, 1911, and October, 1915, a total of $41,000,000 in special dividends and accumulated a surplus amounting on July 31, 1916, to $111,960,907.53. During the fiscal year ending on that date it had manufactured 508,000 cars and made a profit of approximately $60,000,000 on total business done of something over $20,000,000.00.

PUT CASH BACK

At that time Henry Ford, president of the company, declared it to be the settled policy of the company not to pay in the future any special dividends, but to put back into the business all of the earnings of the company other than the regular dividends of 5 percent monthly upon the authorised capital stock of the company, for the business of extending its operations and increasing the number of its employes; not for the purpose of augmenting the profits of the stockholders, but in order to extend the benefits enjoyed by the employes of the company to the greatest possible number, and also to reduce the selling price of the car, notwithstanding the fact that the output was less than the demand.

A portion of Mr. Ford's plan involved the purchase of iron ore mines, the acquisition of ships for the purpose of transporting ore to smelters, and the production of steel, to be used in the manufacture of the Ford automobile.

This policy was unacceptable to the Messrs. Dodge, who were the owners of 10 percent of the stock of the Ford Motor Company, their claim being that the assets of the company representing its surplus were as much the property of the stockholders as the assets representing the capital stock, and that the stockholders were as much entitled to a dividend that would give them returns on their surplus investments as on their capital stock, and that the dividend of 5 percent monthly on the authorised capital stock would amount to only a little above one percent on the capital employed in the business.

CAN DO IT NOW

The Michigan supreme court held that the project of the company to manufacture its own steel was not ultra vires; that the details of the business, including the wages to be paid employes, the number of working hours, the conditions under which labor should be carried on, and the price at which the product should be offered to the public, were matters for the discretion of the directors; but that the powers of the directors must be employed for the profit of the stockholders, and their discretion exercised in the choice of means to attain that end and did not extend to a change in the end itself, to the reduction of profits among stockholders in order to devote them to other purposes. It appearing that, after paying for all improvements contemplated, the company would have a surplus of $30,000,000, the court directed that two-thirds of such surplus should be distributed in dividends.

The reported purchase by Mr. Ford of the holdings of the dissenting stock holders probably has placed him in a position to carry out his avowed purpose so operating the business as confer increased benefit upon t public and upon his employes.

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IN the home, on the farm, in the office, in the factory—on land or water—in every avenue of civilization the Columbia Dry Battery is an established necessity.

All over the world you will find Columbias giving the power that rings doorbells—that makes telephones talk, that supplies common ignition. Everywhere Columbia Dry Batteries are pouring out their strong, steady current—faithful servants, true to the tasks that only they can perform.

Insist on getting the genuine Columbia Dry Battery from your dealer.

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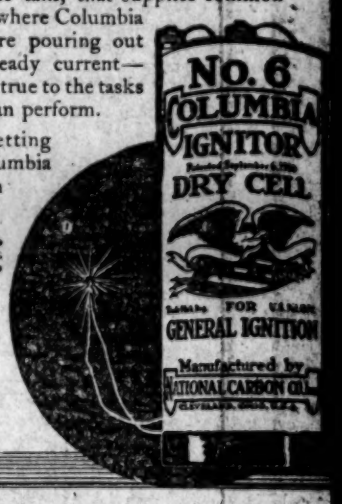
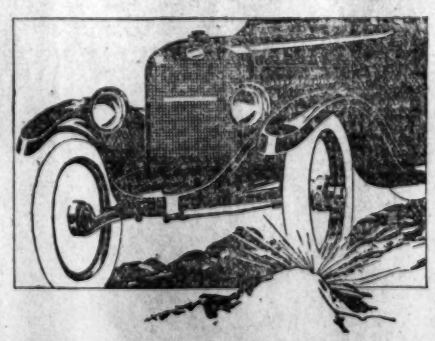


Overland



That Bump — Three-Point Cantilever Springs in Overland 4 Take Out its Jar

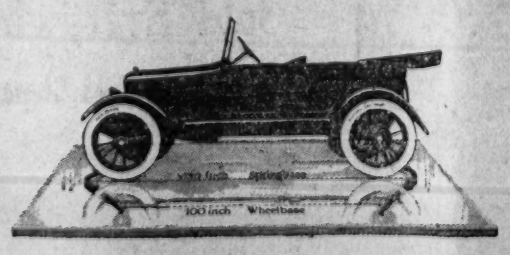
THE exclusive Three-Point Cantilever Springs of the new Overland 4 Motor Car mark the greatest riding improvement since the introduction of pneumatic tyres.

These springs, diagonally attached at the extreme ends of a 130-inch (3.3m) Springbase, give Overland 4 with 100-inch (2.54m) wheelbase the steadiness and smoothess of riding which long wheelbase and heavy weight give the large car.

They smooth out road roughness. They take up the jolts and rebounds.

Overland 4's light weight makes it surprisingly economical of fuel and oil.

In completeness and quality of equipment this greater-comfort car ranks with higher-priced cars.



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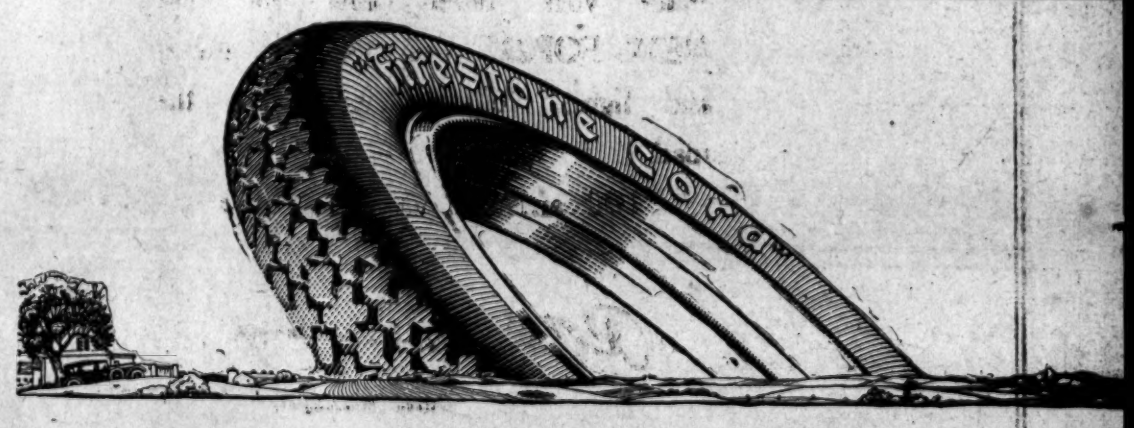

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THERE is a generous quantity and high quality of material in this large, sturdy Firestone Cord which accounts for its unusual degree of endurance. The larger size and greater air capacity also explain its exceptional resiliency—greater comfort, finer looks.

Firestone engineers have planned this Non-Skid Tread so that the car is held true to the road without loss of power or hindrance to speed.

The Firestone Organization has reached its present leadership because it delivers most miles per dollar. Firestone efficiency insures that every ounce of material, every hour of work is used to advantage. Firestone workers are stockholders. Their success depends on giving the public most miles per dollar.

Next time purchase Firestone Tires and get maximum value for your money.

The Central Garage Co.

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Firestone

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Place your order now for the NEW FORD, with electric starter and lights, fully equipped for the road.

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TIRE IMPORTANT IN CAR CONTESTS ON GREAT TRACKS

Those Used By Racers Have Different Treads To Withstand Hard Grind

Interest in a big automobile race naturally centers around the high-powered cars and their drivers. But there is another factor in racing that plays an important part in keeping it in front as a sport and as a means of further developing the automobile. This is the tire equipment. Without good, dependable tires there could be no automobile racing.

It is obvious that to withstand the severe exactions of the race track tires must have in their composition the best of materials and workmanship. When automobile racing was young, tires were quite short-lived. In fact, in the early days, tire trouble was the bane of the racing driver's existence. But all this is changed now. Tires can be expected to render good service on the race track as well as in regular automobile use.

At first, automobile races were necessarily short, because of the uncertain tire performance. But tire engineers profited from experience and after much experimenting gradually increased the resisting power of tires at high speeds.

A question often asked in the grandstand is, "Are racing tires any different from regular tires?" The public is well informed that racing cars are constructed especially for racing, and that stock cars cannot be expected to make anything like the same speed as racing cars—in fact, are not wanted by any reasonable motorist to attain any such speeds. So it is but natural for this question to be asked about tires.

CORDS FOR RACING

As far as materials and construction are concerned, the cord tires used in racing are no different from those used on passenger cars. There are of course, some points of variance, owing to the terrific speed which they must withstand on the speedways, but never encounter on ordinary use.

The main point of difference is the tread. Tires suitable for use on a board track are constructed with a thinner tread than the regular automobile tires wear. On account of the terrific centrifugal force attained by a tire going at a speed of 100 miles an hour, the thick tread on a regular automobile would work loose from the carcass and be thrown from it. Racing tires for board tracks have thin treads. And here a difficult problem has been worked out. This has been to devise a tread, not so thick as to render the tire too "lively" and yet thick enough to give satisfactory wear.

THICKER TREADS USED

On a brick or concrete track thicker treads are used for their surfaces grind off the tread rubber faster than a board track does. In fact, some of the tires used in the last Indianapolis race were regular automobile tires.

To take care of the tire needs of the racing drivers the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company of California has a very efficient team of tire experts who see that all tire requirements are supplied on the two Western tracks, located at Los Angeles and Tacoma. Goodyear cord tires are used in racing more extensively than any other make of tire, and for four years every important race run in this country has been won on them. They now hold all automobile speed records from 100 to 600 miles. A few days before each race the Goodyear men ascertain the tire needs of the racers and obtain from them the wire wheels upon which to mount their tires.

Long before the starting hour the proper tire equipment is on the cars and enough spares mounted to take care of any emergency needs during the race.

Many of the racing men pay scarcely any attention to their tire needs, leaving all these matters to the tire men.

THE BUSINESS END

The business end of these racing activities involves an ample supply of tires and tubes and the collection of the account as all tires are sold to the drivers and not given away—a strict and exclusively Goodyear policy.

In the big race which marked the dedication of the new Los Angeles speedway on February 28, where new speed records were set up for the Pacific Coast, three cars finished the entire 250 miles without changing any of the Goodyear tires with which they were equipped, and the car of Jimmy Murphy, who won the race completed 200 laps of the one and one-quarter mill track for a distance of 250 miles without a single stop, although his tires were compelled to travel at the rate of 103 miles an hour for the entire distance. The other two drivers to complete the race without a tire change were Eddie Hearne and John de Palma.

18 OF 20 IN GOOD CONDITION

Ira Vail and Eddie O'Donnell fared almost as well as Murphy, Hearne and De Palma, having only one change each. Of the twenty tires which started the race on the cars of these five drivers, who finished within the prize money, eighteen completed the entire 250 miles and were in good condition at the finish of the event. These eighteen tires delivered a total of 4,500 miles of perfect service, in the most exacting speed contest that has ever been known on any track less than two miles in length. That they should have withstood for 200 revolutions of the track the terrific grind undergone as they rolled over the step, banked curves without a failure, is one of the marvels accomplished by modern tire building experts. Their performance measured up admirably to the standard of service that Goodyears have rendered in all the important speed events of the last four years.

Highway Engineers Are Needed, Conference Says

The following resolutions which exemplify the views of many educators, prominent road builders and industrial leaders were adopted in Washington at the recent national conference on highway engineering and highway transport education:

"Whereas, American science and industry has forged a new unit of highway transportation which is destined to bring about a far-reaching change in life and thought, not only in this country, but in the world; and

"Whereas, The problem of highway engineering and of highway transportation engineering are so closely inter-related as to demand not only the highest type of trained men to guide them, but an appreciation of the entire problem of highway transportation engineers; and,

"Whereas, The American people have seen fit to meet the needs of highway transportation with appropriations for hundreds of millions of dollars for better highways, which can only be expended efficiently and intelligently as we comprehend to the fullest extent and the economic relationship existing between the roadbed and the motive unit; and,

"Whereas, These problems, calling as they do for men of the highest collegiate and vocational preparation, can only be solved as our educational institutions are able to meet his need with increased facilities for research, study and practical application; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the representatives of education, industry and government, assembled in national conference at Washington, D.C., at the call of the Hon. P. P. Claxton, Commissioner of Education, to discuss this subject and to formulate recommendations concerning it, do hereby concur in the following statements:

"That there is no one domestic activity of more vital import to the people of the United States than an efficient and economical administration of our highway program.

"That there is a pressing demand for trained men not alone to guide this program, but also to undertake the problems of the production and economic use of all vehicles over the highway.

"That this need can only be met by increased educational facilities for turning out these men.

"That the entire subject is one which should be closely coordinated and a permanent committee made up, as heheinafter designated, should be appointed by the Commissioner of Education to consider this problem in its several aspects and to bring about a fuller understanding of it on the part of the people of the country.

"That the component parts of this committee should represent the Bureau of Education, the Bureau of Public Roads, the Motor Transport Corps, the State Highway Departments, the automotive industry and the State or private educational institutions as the groups best equipped to furnish the technical information needed and to work out these great public questions.

"Commissioner Claxton will soon announce the members of this committee. Thomas H. MacDonald, chief of the Bureau of Good Roads, announced that a recent canvass of thirty States which had appropriated large sums for road construction revealed that they were 24 percent short in their engineer requirements. Economical road building with the assurance of future efficiency demands, he said, well-trained engineers for all departments of the work."

Another series of resolutions closed as follows:

This Conference strongly recommends that universities and colleges offer courses in highway transport as their facilities will permit, and that at least ten universities, located in different geographical sections of the United States, offer short period advanced courses covering the various phases of highway transport and four-year courses in highway transport engineering or highway transport options in four-year collegiate or technical courses."

BEST CLEANING MATERIALS

Washing soda, kerosene and plain soap and water should be the cleaning agents used by the car owners for cleaning parts, tools, etc., about the garage. Gasoline is not as good as these others and it costs considerably more. For taking grease spots out of clothing some of the inflammable fluids now on the market are better than our present grades of gasoline.

KAPODRY FOR MOTOR HOODS
(TRADE MARK) AND
RHINOHYD COMMERCIAL HOODS AND AGRICULTURAL SHEETS
THE Exact Materials used by BRITISH WAR OFFICE for their WATERPROOF COVERS ALSO ALL MOTOR BODY FITTINGS
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E. JOHNSTON, 9, Braid Street, Bloomsbury LONDON, ENGLAND.

GORDON TIRE

The Gordon Tire isn't one of the quantity production tires. Gordons are made rather slowly—one at a time and each one right—truly custom built.

We are selling Gordon Tires, all popular sizes, direct to Motor Car Owners.

Keep your tires inflated to their specified pressure
It will pay you.

M & CO. MUSTARD & CO. M & CO.
2 Museum Road Shanghai

Overland

Tested 250,000 Miles—
Three-Point Cantilever Springs Greatest Improvement Since Pneumatic Tyres

OVERLAND 4 Motor Car has been tested as no car has ever been tested before.

250,000 miles (400,000 km.) of mountain trails, desert sand, heat, cold, mud and dust, demonstrated the quality of every part of the motor car long before we began manufacturing it for the public.

This remarkable test showed conclusively that Three-Point Cantilever Springs, exclusive with Overland, are the greatest improvement in riding comfort since the introduction of pneumatic tyres.

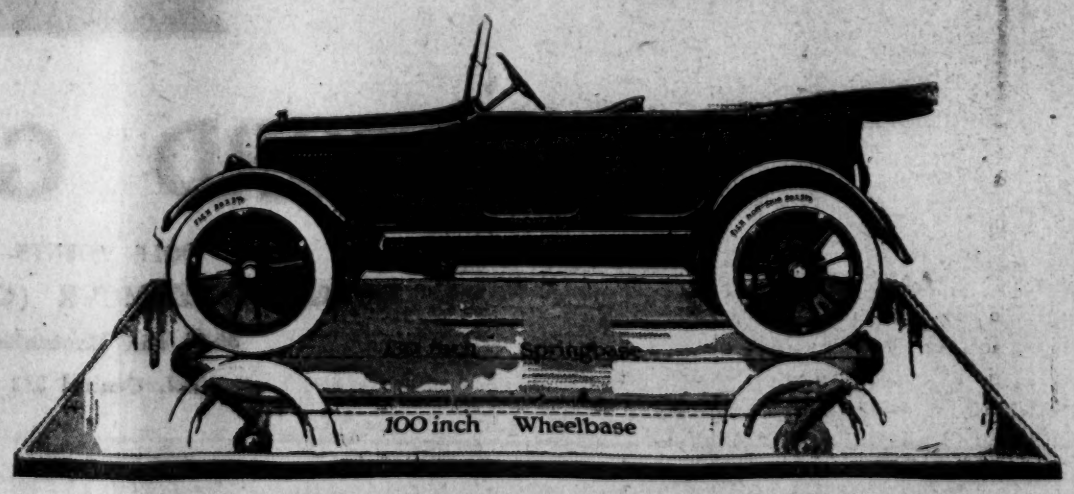
They protect the car from road shocks and prolong the life of every part.

They enable the wheels to hold better to the road. They give greater comfort under all road conditions.

They do away almost entirely with side sway and rebound which twist and rack the car.

Diagonal attachment of the Three-Point Springs at both ends of a 130-in. (3.3m) Springbase gives the steadiness and smooth riding of the heavy car of long wheelbase.

Equipment is complete from Auto-Lite Starting and Lighting System to Marshall Divan Spring Upholstery.



SOLE DISTRIBUTORS
The Central Garage Co.
2a Jinkee Road Shanghai

THE JOHN N. WILLYS EXPORT CORPORATION
165 Broadway, New York, U. S. A.

MILLION CAR MARK IS SET BY FORD CO.

Ambitions Of Corporation Told To Dealers, In San Francisco At Banquet

One of the largest gatherings of automobile dealers on the Pacific Coast was held recently when the Ford dealers of Northern California and Nevada gathered in convention in San Francisco as the guests of the Ford Motor Company.

Representatives of the Ford Motor Company factory were in attendance, and gave to the assembled dealers forceful messages of present automobile conditions as applied to the Ford, as well as pertinent facts regarding the future of this organisation.

C. A. Brownell, advertising manager, was the principal speaker of the day and presented the personal message from Henry Ford.

He quoted Ford as saying "I think my mission in life is to find employment for as many people as possible."

Brownell gave some interesting figures, which show the immensity of his company's part in the automobile industry of the world.

An insight was given into the part that the car played in the winning of the war; more than 40,000 Fords were on the battle fields of Europe when the armistice was signed.

Curiosity exists regarding the production of the Ford Motor Company this year. Brownell announced that at the end of the first seven months of their fiscal year they had built 580,564 cars, which had been delivered. They are attempting to build more than 500,000 additional cars in the remaining months of their fiscal year.

Despite this enormous production, there were 228,827 unfilled orders on hand.

With the contemplated additions to the huge plant in effect, it will not be very long before 5,000 Ford cars a day as well as 1,000 tractors a day will be the output of the huge organisation.

Few people while familiar with the numbers of Ford cars that are operating in this country, realise that their number amounts to more than 4,000,000 at the present time, and the matter of keeping these cars running by adequate service is a huge undertaking in itself and one that would tax a factory to the limit in furnishing their parts.

Studebaker Light Six Is A Real Sensation

Springing sensations at automobile shows has become a Studebaker habit but perhaps the greatest one yet introduced is the appearance of the new Studebaker light six. Coincident with its advent at the motor car show, it is announced that the entire facilities of the great $15,000,000 factories now nearing completion in South Bend, Indiana, will be devoted to the manufacture of the model, according to P. M. Pond, of The Pond Company, distributors.

Visitors attending the automobile shows this year will recall the famous Studebaker gold chassis and gold car, features of previous shows, both of which were sent the length and breadth of the land and then to foreign countries. In the course of their travels they were viewed by millions of people.

REVOLUTIONARY IN DESIGN

And now the new car, hailed by the makers as the "world's greatest light six," and judging from the crowds that have gathered about it and the interest displayed in it, this car is considered not only unusual but revolutionary in its design. It is freely predicted by impartial experts that in bringing out this model the builders of the Studebaker light six are setting the style for quality cars of the future.

The new light six ranks as the first car at the price equipped with cord tires, which today are on all of the most expensive cars. As a matter of fact, numerous features of high priced motor cars are to be found in the Studebaker light six.

A hurried inspection gives only a slight conception of how much class this new car really has. It looks a great deal longer than it is because of the rakish cut of the body. The high, narrow radiator is particularly pleasing and the lines of the lustrous black enameled body are low and graceful viewed from any angle. Even the windshield is tipped at a clever angle and the fenders have a neat hug which is convincing.

OUTSTANDING FEATURES

Outstanding features are such little things not usually found in cars of this price, like plate glass oval windows in rear of a distinctive gypsy top, outside door handles, double dimming headlights, limousine foot-board, and other luxurious trimmings. The upholstery is of genuine leather and both driver's compartment and tonneau have plenty of leg room. The seats are big, deep and comfortable, and the instrument board is well arranged for the convenience of driver. In fact, when one slides under the wheel he is immediately delighted with the accessability of clutch pedal, brake, accelerator and starter, while a big easily handled steering wheel makes you feel that you could drive the car all day without any discomfort.

Of 112-inch wheelbase, the new Studebaker has a 40-horse power six-cylinder motor, and the car weighs complete but 2,400 pounds. Cord tires are 23x4 inches and wheels are steel fellored.

So perfectly is the new car balanced that the chassis can be either halved or quartered and each section will show the same weight. Because of this even distribution of weight the new Studebaker light six in severe tests preceding its announcement proved its ability to hold the road at speed under conditions where heavier, less scientifically balanced cars showed a tendency toward sideway.

AS TO THE MOTOR

Other outstanding and exceptional features in the new light six are numerous. The motor of 3½-inch bore by 4½-inch stroke, with aluminum detachable head, is notable not only for its truly wonderful economy. This economy is secured by means of an unique feature which converts every drop of gasoline into power with no possibility of waste, and the performance and general efficiency of the new car are in consequence remarkable.

A feature for which a patent application has been made is the internal hot spot which surrounds each spark plug, obtains better vaporisation, a hotter fuel, greater economy and better combustion. All these result from the fact that the incoming gas after being thoroughly vaporised by passing over the combustion chamber, hits this unjacketed hot spot the instant it gets through the inlet valve. This hot spot is controlled and never becomes excessively hot. Part of the intake manifold is in contact with the water manifold. The flow of cold water is faster as the speed of the motor is increased, so that the water remains at a constant temperature.

INCLINED VALVE ACTION

Inclined valve action, found only in one imported car and in one of the highest priced American motors, is a feature of the new light six. With this new type of valve action, where the valves are inclined at an angle of 20 degrees, and with the new intake manifold design, the gases in the combustion chamber are not deflected in any way. There is practically a straight line passage into the combustion chamber providing maximum economy, a perfect combustion and precluding the possibility of any unvaporised gasoline lying on top of or seeping down past the pistons.

The light six is the only car, with the exception of two selling considerably over $3,000, that has the crankshaft and connecting rods machined all over. These machining operations insure perfect balance. A corps of expert inspectors check up on the work of the machinists, and every crankshaft is in perfect running balance when it is passed by the final inspection for assembling. Connecting rods are 10 inches in length, or equal to that of a well-known make of car selling at nearly three times the Studebaker price. Little angularity, less side wear on the pistons, and better balance result.

Among other noteworthy features are a convenient and accessible adjustment for taking up wear on the chain used in driving the timing gears; three-point suspension for motor and transmission; straight line frame construction with no offsets, oil-treated nickel-steel transmission gears; and a construction that obtains straight direct line drive without angularity in the drive-shaft.

Anti-Gas Trucks In The Great War

With the flattening out of the Marne salient and the immediate assumption of the offensive by the Allies, the extensive use of mustard gas by the Germans became a matter of great concern to the General Headquarters of the A. E. F. Who solved the problem is known to but few. However, toward the latter part of September there appeared at the advance motor-transport centers a few well-known trucks of American make which had mounted upon them a large boiler and apparatus very similar to a field delousing plant. An enclosed trailer accompanied each one.

It was subsequently learned that these trucks were the anti-gas trucks to be used by the American Army to offset the extensive use of mustard gas by the Germans. They were scattered along every front within a few kilometers of the line.

Mustard gas is not fatal, like phosgene or chlorine gas. It must be coupled with another element to make it effective. That element is dampness. If a man were perspiring or if his clothes were damp, this fiendish vapor would penetrate through his clothes and burn like liquid fire. If it got into his eyes loss of vision would undoubtedly be the result unless prompt medical treatment were administered.

About midnight each night the Hun would begin to send over the gas, sometimes by projectors, sometimes by shells; again, if the wind were in the right direction he would simply release it from cylinders and let the wind take it over for him. Often he would use all three methods, and in the morning the ground, over which our men would have to advance, would be covered with a haze of yellow fog that lay like an impassable barrier to check their advance.

How our men advanced through it is almost beyond comprehension, but the fact remains that they did. What their sufferings were is beyond the knowledge of one who was himself not gassed, but they could be seen sometimes lying on the ground tearing at their clothes like crazed beings as a result of the effects of this creation of Kultur.

Before the arrival of the anti-gas trucks, medical attention at the field dressing stations was the only relief. This meant from twelve to twenty-four hours of keen suffering for the soldiers before they could be treated. Conditions were immediately changed, however, upon the arrival of the anti-gas trucks, even though they were unfortunately few in number.

Upon realising himself gassed a man immediately started for—or if unable to walk was sent to—the nearest field degassing plant. Immediately upon arrival he was directed into one of two large tents. The treatment which followed is given below in chronological order: First, his name, number, or, if an officer, his rank was taken. He was then stripped and his clothes put in a bag with his number on it. Then he received a bath in hot water and an alkali solution, whereupon he was shaved, and then covered with an ointment to counteract any future effect of the gas. Then he went into another tent where he was joyfully reunited with his cleaned, sterilised and degassed clothes.

The entire process, save when the victim was very badly burned, took a little less than an hour's time, and the chances were that before the expiration of twelve hours a man would be back again with his outfit.

Milburn

LIGHT ELECTRIC

We told a Doctor— the other day that it cost only 3 cents per mile to run a *Milburn*.

He didn't believe it. We took him to a business man on Nanking Road who owns a *Milburn* and proved it. This man said that he had a contract with Andersen, Meyer for charging the batteries at Tls. 35. per month regardless of mileage, and so far as he could see, they were losing money.

He is running around in it all day long from one end of Shanghai to the other, and he averages less than 3 cents per mile.

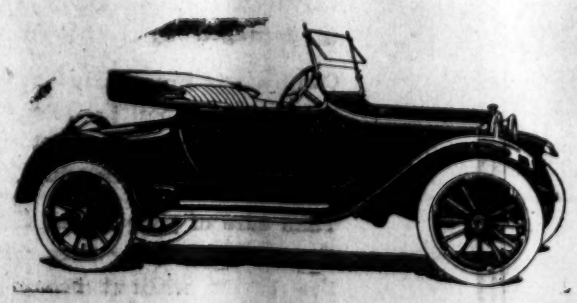
Deliveries now from stock.

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

4 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai

M 18

DODGE BROTHERS ROADSTER



A World-Wide Good Name

This business has not grown just because the Automobile business has grown.

It has grown because there has grown up in America, and all over the world, a demand for the kind of a motor car Dodge Brothers build.

It has grown because the users of these cars have given Dodge Brothers a good name as careful, conscientious manufacturers.

The result is that wherever two words—Dodge Brothers—are seen, they stand as a symbol of exceptional motor car value.

Even when they appear, all alone, on a window, or a wall, or a bulletin board, they instantly mean something special and significant to the passer-by.

They call up a picture of a particular kind of a motor car.

Or, to be exact, a particular kind of motor car workmanship, which people have come to associate with the name Dodge Brothers.

The two words—Dodge Brothers—are an advertisement in themselves, not merely in America, but the world over.

THE SHANGHAI GARAGE COMPANY, LTD.

Operating

THE STAR GARAGE and **THE EASTERN GARAGE**

Our Main Showroom at

The Star Garage -:- -:- 125 Bubbling Well Road

NEW YORK AMENDS ITS MOTORING LAW

Eight New Statutes Adopted By Recent Legislature Cover Wide Field—Explained

New York State has eight brand new automobile laws as the outcome of the last legislative session. Governor Smith having signed such motor vehicle bills as were among the hundreds of 30-day measures which were turned over to him when the legislature adjourned. Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo will at once issue a booklet containing the motor vehicle laws of that state, together with considerable other information valuable to motorists and including the lenses and light controlling devices approved by the State up to May 1 and also the reciprocal period which exists between that and other states. The new motor vehicle laws are:

The Gillett measure, amending the highway law, requires that all motor vehicles be equipped with approved lights before registration is granted. Proof must be given that the car is so equipped the applicant being required to furnish the name of the lens of device on his application and make affidavit to the same.

The Lusk bill, also amending the highway law, provides that it is unnecessary for the operator of a car being used to transport children to and from school outside of a city be a licensed chauffeur, the Luck bill carries a companion measure, also introduced by Senator Lusk, providing that cars be used for the transportation of school children can be registered as passenger vehicles and not as an omnibus.

The Mackrell bill, amending the penal law, makes it a misdemeanor to remove or in any way change the distinguishing number or identification mark on an automobile.

The Knight bill, amending the highway law more clearly defines a commercial vehicle. It has been the custom in the Secretary of State's office to register suburban cars as commercial vehicles, inasmuch as they were equipped to carry goods, wares and merchandise. This measure defines the term "commercial vehicles" and makes it possible to register a so-called suburban car as a passenger and not a commercial vehicle.

The Wheelock bill, increases the price for special number plates for use on omnibuses where it is desired to have such cars appear as though privately owned. The present price for these plates is $2 in addition to the regular omnibus registration fee. It was discovered with this year's method of figuring one's fee that there were many persons who owned cars on which the registration fee runs from $24 to $40, and that these same persons would first register the car as an omnibus instead of a passenger vehicle, paying the fee in accordance with the horse power, and then almost immediately request a set of the special omnibus plates, paying $2 above the omnibus fee and thus registering their car, often a five or seven passenger affair, for $17.

The Ferris bill amends the State highway law and prohibits motor trucks on highway outside of cities from having a greater width of body, inclusive of load, than twelve feet six inches, or a comeight feet, or a height of more than bined weight of more than 25,000 pounds.

The Wheelock bill does away with any four cylinder passenger car being licensed for less than $5 or any six cylinder car for less than $10, regard less of age.

NOVEL AUTO PAYMENT

A humorous story comes from Sacramento, where an automobile salesman had one of the biggest surprises of his life when an Italian farmer, who had ordered a car, made an old-fashioned specie payment and all in silver coin. The salesman was asked to "wait a minute" for his money. After an hour and a half he was summoned to the back yard, where the farmer had laid out the price of the car on two tables. The coins were all quarters, halves and dollars, piled $10 in a stack.

When the salesman undertook to check up he quickly understood why he had been left sitting on the front doorstep so long. It took him another hour and a half to make sure that he hadn't been overpaid.

The price the farmer paid for his car was seventy-two pounds of silver.

He used his car to carry his produce to Sacramento in about one-tenth the time formerly consumed, and had already found that he no longer needed an extra man to help him on the farm.

Rail Freight Embargo Holds No Fears Where Truck Is Available

The unfortunate railroad situation of April last will go down in history as one of the most seriously felt reactions of the Reconstruction Period in this country. It will be long remembered by the vast number of producers, manufacturers, merchants and consumers who were affected, directly or indirectly, by the paralysis of railroad freight transportation facilities in practically every part of the country.

To the motor truck it was but an opportunity similar to many others which have been the stepping stones to the recognition it so deservedly enjoys today. It was another of those tests among motor trucks themselves that have gradually singled out the most capable and labeled them as the leading motor trucks of America.

The World War offered what was perhaps the first important opportunity for an actual demonstration of the value of motor-truck transportation. The part played by trucks in transporting supplies and equipment under most difficult conditions is now a matter of common knowledge. During our own freight congestion of 1917 motor-truck performance was again conspicuous, as the 435,000 trucks in use hauled over 1,200,000,000 tons of material in that period. Similarly, other railroad freight tie-ups and embargoes have been relieved from time to time by the ability of the motor truck to handle extra burdens during an emergency. In London, too, Lord Northcliffe states that "the motor car was largely responsible for the early termination of the great British railroad embargo."

In the situation of last April motor trucks were again called upon from all sides to perform strenuous duties, and the measure of their success soon became obvious. More particularly, however, it was an endurance test among the various makes of trucks owing to the tremendous overloads and steady 24-hour-a-day grinds to which they were subjected.

INSTANCE CITED

For example, Dix Brothers, who deal in wholesale floor coverings in New York, have a business that is entirely dependent upon transportation because the branches are so widely separated. Cut off from their accustomed hauling facilities, they were forced to transfer their 3½-ton Mack from city delivery work to long-distance hauling. They sent this truck to Amsterdam, N. Y., a distance of over 250 miles, where it received a load weighing 9 tons and measuring 18 feet from the back of the driver's seat. Although obliged to make many detours over very bad roads, the trip was made in excellent time and without a mishap.

The Firestone Tire Company enlisted the services of eight Mack 7½-ton trucks from the William Farrell Coal Company of New York during the tie-up. These trucks were sent to Akron, Ohio, where they received a large shipment of tires for delivery at New York. On the trip to Akron the trucks carried full loads of fabric from Passaic, N. J. A similar expedition was sent to Akron from Providence, R. I., by the Goodyear Tire Company, in which there were 20 Mack 7½-tonners owned by Callan Brothers, hauling contractors of New York. Both of these companies report entire satisfaction with Mack performance on the trips. Callan Brothers also state that the remainder of their fleet of 80 Macks was kept constantly on the job, day and night, without mishap. They operated a fleet of 15 between New York and Bridgeport, Conn., for the Stolwerck Chocolate Company, each truck carrying 10 tons and making the round trip in 7 hours.

DEPENDABLE EQUIPMENT

So dependable was the Mack equipment operated by the Fairfield Dairy Company of Montclair, N. J., during the tie-up that they advertised conspicuously the fact that, "neither storm nor wreck nor railroad strike can prevent our milk from answering Baby's needs. Morning and evening the Fairfield Dairy Company's big Mack truck brings milk from Fairfield to Montclair."

The Ward Baking Company of New York maintained a schedule of deliveries with Mack 5½-tonners between Brooklyn and points along the Jersey Coast throughout the strike period. The Robert Gair Company of Brooklyn, paper goods manufacturers, used six Macks to transport material to their mills at Nyack, N. Y., and bring back finished goods. In reporting this fact, the traffic superintendent of the company, said, "When those Macks are on a hill, I don't care whether they are carrying seven or ten tons, you simply can't beat them."

Among other concerns which put their Macks on long-distance duty was the Moore Trucking Company of New York who operate 16 of the "Bulldogs." They sent one fleet to Baltimore and others run between Philadelphia and New York. All of their Macks were on the road 24 hours a day and experienced no trouble whatever.

Schaffer and Schaffer, also of New York, operated their Macks on a day and night schedule, each making over 200 miles a day without mishap. They used four of their 5½-tonners between New York and Philadelphia, carrying 12 and 15 tons every trip.

Morris and Company, meat packers of Chicago, instituted an emergency motor freight service to get provisions to the districts cut off by the tie-up. Among the Macks in their service that showed conspicous performance was a 15-ton tractor, which worked continuously in conjunction with three trailers, carrying more than 30,000 pounds of fresh meat each trip.

Perhaps the most popular motor-truck route during the tie-up was that between Philadelphia and New York. The Even Ready Shipping Company, The Heavy Haulage Company, The Lightning Motor Line, and Peter McClees, all of New York City, report that their Macks were constantly on the run over this route.

AUTO FERRY SERVICE

Automobiles may now cross Long Island Sound between Rye and Oyster Bay and, between Bridgeport and Port Jefferson. The ferries between these points resumed service yesterday.

The schedule for the present calls for ten trips daily between Rye and Oyster Bay, leaving Oyster Bay at 9, 11:30, 2, 4:30, and 7 o'clock, and Rye at 10, 12:30, 3, 5:30 and 8 o'clock.

The Bridgeport-Port Jefferson ferry, which has a capacity of forty cars, will make two round trips daily, leaving Bridgeport at 9 a.m. and 2 p.m. and Port Jefferson at 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

On both ferries cars will be charged for the lineal feet of space they occupy on the deck—from the front fender to spare tire or trunk strapped on the back—at the rate of 25 cents a foot between Rye and Oyster Bay, and 30 cents between Bridgeport and Port Jefferson. The Sea Cliff-New Rochelle ferry service will probably not be in operation this season.

MANY are the delights of Motor Cycling when your mount is a Trusty Triumph.

Years ago the Triumph made no-trouble Motor Cycling possible and to-day the Triumph Combination provides enjoyable, luxurious and the most economical motoring for two.

MOTOR OR CYCLE CATALOGUE FREE.

Sole Agents for Northern China

Anglo-Chinese Engineering Association Ltd., Shanghai.

TRIUMPH

Works: Coventry, England.

A Few Hundred Yards May Cost 10,000 Miles

A man with a new car, had one of his tires blow out. He didn't have a spare, so he decided to run a few hundred yards to a friend's house. When he got there he discovered that neither the tire nor the tube was worth repairing, for running on the rim had fractured the casing fabric. And the tube was riddled with holes caused by being pinched against the rim. Those few hundred yards of running on the rim probably cost him 10,000 miles that could have been saved by properly caring for the tube. Proper care of tubes saves miles in many other ways—not only in emergencies but all the time. Ask your Goodyear Service Station Dealer, for Lesson 5 of the Goodyear Conservation Course, telling how to increase tire mileages by proper care of tubes.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company

Proper care of tubes increases by thousands of miles the life of even the best of tires. For whenever the tube fails, the casing is seriously damaged by being run flat.

Only a few hundred yards of such running may utterly spoil the tires; and even if the tube merely has a slow leak the tire will suffer the inevitable injuries due to under-inflation.

Take care of your tubes, if you wish to get the most from your tires. Tubes inserted in the casing without being properly talced, either stick to the casing and tear because of the lack of French Talc, or when too much of this lubricant is used-they are injured because the talc collects in puddles and hardens.

Tubes must be properly inserted in the casing; otherwise they will be pinched against the rim, or—if the valve stem is at an angle—they may be torn.

Lesson 5 of the Goodyear Conservation Course gives simple but detailed directions for making your tubes serve your tires.

It also tells how tubes can be repaired permanently and in a few minutes with the Goodyear Tube Repair Kit.

Ask your Goodyear Service Station Dealer to show you one and ask also for the other lessons of the Goodyear Conservation Course.

Goodyear Service Station Dealers

H. S. Honigsberg & Co., Inc.
40 Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai

The Shanghai Garage Co., Ltd.
Operating
Star Garage, 125 Bubbling Well Road
Eastern Garage, 4 Soochow Road.
SHANGHAI

GOODYEAR

MOSLER

VESUVIUS
"FORD" SPECIAL
SUPERIOR
SPITFIRE
TRACTOR

Our complete illustrated catalog—an encyclopedia of practical and actual necessities for motoring—sent to you on request.

Member of—Chamber of Commerce of the United States; National Association of Manufacturers of the United States; American Motor Manufacturers Export Association.

SPARK—PLUGS

Mosler Spark Plugs are the finest spark plugs made in the United States.

Their absolute certainty of operation and sturdy construction insures the most permanent and lasting service possible in a plug.

No two motors are alike, therefore, a different plug for every motor is necessary.

There are a variety of Mosler Spark Plugs to suit every individual motor requirement.

The United States Government, during the war, bought more Mosler Spark Plugs than any other individual brand.

Send for "MOSLER ON SPARK PLUGS" a booklet that tells the right plug for your motor. Free on request.

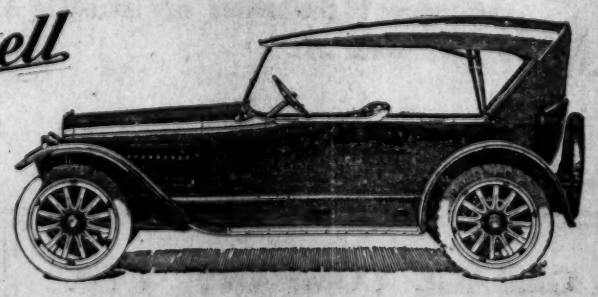
SOLE FOREIGN DISTRIBUTORS
AUTOMOBILE SUNDRIES COMPANY
Manufacturers and Exporters of Everything for the Motor Car
79 Walker Street NEW YORK, U. S. A. 79 Walker Street

Introducing the New

Mitchell

SIXES

1920 MODELS in stock



This beautiful 5-passenger Model has a 120-inch wheel-base. In all the New Models nearly 100 costly improvements are embodied.

JORDAN CARS IN STOCK

JOHNS-MANVILLE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS
Effective against Gasoline and Oil Fires
Also fillers in stock.

VIKING TIRES
are good tires at a good price. Guaranteed 5,000 MILES

GOODYEAR TIRES
Red Spot Searchlights. Ford Spare Parts.
Indian Motor Cycles, 1 & 2 cyl. models in stock

THE FEI LUNG COMPANY
OPERATING
THE FEI LUNG GARAGE SHANGHAI AUTOMOBILE Co.
Hire Service, 153-4 Hupeh Road. Tel. C. 4133. Show Rooms & Shops, F. 1787 Bubbling Well. Tel. W. 933.

MORGAN BUYING GENERAL MOTORS LATEST SHARES

Underwrites 1,419,856 Shares Of Corporation's Stock Of 3,219,856

MEANS AGGRESSIVE POLICY

Company Receives $64,390,000 From This And British Sale

J. P. Morgan & Co., according to an official announcement by the firm has acquired an interest in the common stock of the General Motors Corporation and also has underwritten 1,419,856 shares of new stock which is shortly to be offered to the holders of the present common stock at $20 a share. The stock which is to be offered is part of a total offering of 3,219,856 shares, of which 1,800,000 shares are to be taken by British interests who, it was announced same time ago, had subscribed heavily to General Motors stock. It is understood that companies represented in the British and Canadian purchase are allied with the du Pont interests. From the two transactions the General Motors Corporation will receive approximately $64,390,000.

Accompanying the statement of the acquisition of a substantial stock interest in the General Motors Corporation by the Morgan firm, it was announced that Edward R. Stettinius, a member of the firm; George F. Baker of the First National Bankers Trust Company, Owen Bank Seward Prosser of the Young of the General Electric Company and C. M. Woolley of the American Radiator Company will become Directors of the General Motors Corporation within a short time.

DETAILS OF THE OFFER

The new stock will be offered to American shareholders of record as of June 12 in the proportion of one new share for each five present shares held. It will be payable in full on July 7, or, at the option of the subscriber, at the rate of 10 percent on July 7 and the balance on or before Dec. 1. Stock paid for in full on July 7 will be dated as of that day, and subscribers will receive the Aug. 1 dividend. Those who elect to pay for their subscriptions in installments will not receive dividends until their stock is fully paid, but will receive interest at the rate of 6 percent per annum on their installments.

The advent of the Morgan firm into the affairs and management of the General Motors Corporation, it was said yesterday, does not mean any radical departure in the policy of the company. It will probably mean, however, a more aggressive prosecution of the business of manufacturing motor trucks and tractors, for which the new interests in the company believe there is a prosperous future. The company is already one of the leading producers of trucks in this country and is understood to be developing its tractor producing plants.

The proceeds from the sale of the new stock, it was further stated, will be used for the development of the business in this country. Development of the company's business abroad will be pushed, but the greatest efforts will be confined to the United States.

MAY ADMIT EMPLOYES

Under a plan which is yet to be worked out, it is expected that the corporation, probably acting through J. P. Morgan & Co., will make an effort to acquire rights to subscribe to the new stock in the open market and that either the rights thus gained, or the stock which will be represented by the rights, will be offered on subscription to employes of the company. No details of this plan have been decided on and it may be some time before the plan is definitely announced.

The Directors announced the regular quarterly dividend declaration on the common stock, consisting of 25 cents a share and one-fortieth of a share of common stock. This is the same declaration as three months ago when the stock came in for its first dividend. The dividend is payable to stock of record of July 15. The dividends of 1½ percent on the preferred, 1½ percent on the 6 percent debentures, and 1¾ percent on the 7 percent debentures were also declared and are payable to holders of record July 5. In conformity with the announcement made some time ago, no dividend was declared on the old General Motors stock. All dividends are payable Aug. 1.

Centralising Concrete Road Mixing Plant

Appropriations for the building of hardsurfaced roads in this country in 1920, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, aggregate at least $633,000,000, as compared with a previous maximum yearly expenditure of $200,000,000. It remains, therefore, only for contractors and road builders to complete this construction before the dream of highway-transportation men expressed in the phrase "roads to hold the loads" will be a reality.

As a result, the attention of road engineers everywhere is now being directed to obtain better and quicker methods of construction. They have found, among other things, that motor trucks used in a definite systematic manner can do much to speed up construction.

The Embankment Company of Joliet, Ill., have significant proof of this in their experience in building a six-mile section of the Dixie Highway extending north and south from Grant Park, Ill. The road is concrete, and with the aid of motor trucks operating in connection with a central mixing plant they are successfully hauling wet concrete and obtaining a remarkable speed of construction when compared with the more common methods of placing concrete direct from the mixer. All of the work has passed the most rigid inspection of the Illinois Division of Highways.

On the sections of this construction that require a maximum haul of two miles from the mixing plant to the road, eight trucks have been used. Four of these are Macks and the remainder are Standard Class B army trucks rented from the State. On the four-mile haul for the final section to be constructed, it is estimated that five more trucks, or a total of thirteen, will keep the operation moving steadily.

The Embankment Company reports that by using motor trucks in this way 532 feet of 18-foot roadway have been built in nine hours. The round trip of four miles between the mixer and the road is made in 30 minutes, each of the trucks hauling two cubic yards a trip. The company estimates that with the two-mile strip of completed pavement over which the loaded trucks will make better speed, the round trip of eight miles will be made in 45 minutes.

An 18-foot concrete slab is being built according to specifications. The trucks back up to this slab and dump their loads. Men pull down the pile and roughspread the concrete, which is then finished by a tamping machine.

OIL IN CRANKCASE

If the oil in the crankcases is found to be exceptionally thin or light in body it may be that the mixture is too rich, the excess gasoline being forced down past the piston rings and into the crankcase, where it mixes with the oil destroying its lubricating qualities. Incidentally it washes the oil off the cylinder walls. This is most likely to happen when the engine is operated when the temperature is low. The oil level float should be carefully watched, as a great enough quantity of gasoline may leak into the crankcase more than to offset the amount of oil used by the engine. The fluidity of the oil should be determined to learn its condition.

Motor Traffic Problems Discussed By Specialist

Forcing New Road Design Method—Predicts 500,000 Tractors And Trailers By 1930

A prediction that 500,000 tractors and trailers will be seen on American roads by 1930 is made by H. Eltinge Breed, former Deputy Highway Commissioner, and who recently took charge of the highway engineering course at New York University. Tractor and trailer traffic he recognises as a sure thing, a statement that can hardly be denied when one learns that 35,000 trailers are registered in this country, and in preparing the roads for increasing motor transportation Mr. Breed believes that plans should be made to meet the possibility of at least double the number of tractors and trailers predicted at the end of ten years.

"The crux of the economic situation as I see it in this country today is, even more than production, distribution," said Mr. Breed, "distribution of the products of the soil, of labor, or machines, and fairer distribution of the wealth that accrues from these products. The motor truck and the tractor and trailer have been developed to meet the need of distribution. The railroads cannot meet this need. Industries in the Middle West are being forced daily to shut down because of the shortage of freight cars for the transportation of material Farmers the country over are frantic with anxiety about the movement of their crops. Congress and the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Car Service Bureau and other agencies argue and investigate, but whatever relief we may get this year and the next will be from motor transportation."

ECONOMY NEEDED

"Much as we need distribution we need economy even more in distribution. It is appalling to realise that we, as consumers, pay from three to more than ten times the actual cost of the finished article, be it manufactured or natural product. It is disquieting to reflect that we are the only rich nation in a bankrupt world. It is still more disquieting to hear the hollow reverberations of much of our wealth. Whatever effects a saving in cost to the consumer is a national boon. Motor power for shorthaul freight does effect such a saving. That, I believe, is the great reason for its rapid growth.

"It has been said that if we combine all the costs, such as additional crating, labor, etc., to make a less than carload shipment the rate averages a dollar a hundred from Yonkers to Newark. With the same shipment by motor trucks or tractor and trailer, with decreased boxing, weight and labor, the rate averages 20 cents for twelve miles, a difference of 80 cents per hundred pounds in favor of the motor truck. The savings in time, in space for storage. In materials are all in favor of transportation by motor. There is also the important saving in gasoline which results from the use of the tractor and trailer over the ordinary truck. Trailers make it possible for one tractor truck, one driver and one motor to do the work of three.

"But in the uncertainty of highway design, motor transportation suffers a serious check. I say 'uncertainty' because this Spring improved roads have gone to pieces as they never have before. The Lincoln Highway between Trenton and Philadelphia is completely gone. Some say the damage is due to the recent hard Winter. That I disbelieve. Weather is a natural process that should not hurt a healthy, protected organism, either human or highway.

SHOULD CONSIDER LOADS

"The roads are organically wrong because they are not designed for the loads they must bear. Unless they can sustain the necessary traffic they do not fulfill their function. They hinder instead of help distribution. The savings effected by motor transportation more than offsets the cost of the roads which are essential to this transportation. Their economic value to the country cannot be expressed wholly in terms of the dollar.

"Adequate design of highways for tractor and trailer traffic means an immediate provision for three lines of traffic near all large cities and on all trunk routes, with the possibility of an added ten feet longitudinally for a fourth line. For each line of traffic at least nine feet should be allowed. The additional width is necessary because tractors and trailers move at a speed of from six to twelve miles an hour, and other cars, going from twelve to forty miles, must have room to pass.

"Turns must be widened because of the greater length of the tractor and trailer, and curves must be super-elevated in order that they may keep in their particular lines of traffic. With the increasing cost of motor fuel, special attention must be given to reducing grades. The consumption of gasoline increases directly with an increase in grade.

BETTER DISTRIBUTION

"Because of the distribution of load over six or eight wheels, and because of their slower movement, tractors and trailers are less hard in impact upon pavement than heavily loaded trucks. They would not require any greater strength of foundation or better type of surfacing than we would provide for regular heavy traffic, but all heavy traffic requires an adequate foundation and a durable type of pavement. A semi-durable pavement for heavy traffic is sheer waste.

"I am more and more convinced that the final success of road building depends upon the intelligence of the public.

"The public must not only demand good roads, but that part of the public represented by the highway traffic associations must know enough about what constitutes good roads to act as a spur to the sometimes sluggish conciences of engineers and contractors.

"Good roads require an alert intelligent public, engineers with vision, competent contractors. These factors and the training in highway work which some universities are now giving, and the urgency of the need itself, will gradually produce highways adequate to the demands of all kinds of motor transportation."

COURSE IS GIVEN IN TIRE REPAIRS

B. F. Goodrich Company Announces Three Classes At Akron During The Spring

One of the most marked signs of progress in the automobile industry is the desire on the part of the tire repair men to augment their knowledge of tire construction and factory methods of repair. Scores of men travel thousands of miles to attend the tire repair school of the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company at Akron, Ohio. The Middle-West and Pacific Coast have been well represented in each class and the present enrollment is made up of dealers and students from Maine to California.

The Goodrich course teaches repairing and vulcanising applicable to all makes of tires including those of both fabric and cord construction. Many of the students are men who have been in the vulcanising business for years and who have recognised the necessity of keeping pace with factory methods of repair. Many of the men are tire dealers who have adopted the policy of following the career of tires they sell until they have delivered customer satisfaction. They are demonstrating the fact that tire sales are accelerated by a desire and practice of saving money for tire users.

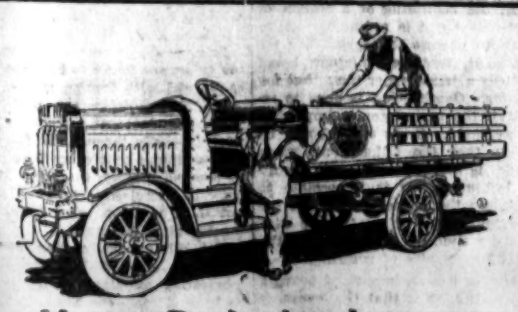
WILLYS-OVERLAND ISSUE

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Willys-Overland Corporation was held June 10 to pass on a proposal to sell 600,000 shares of new common stock. The issue is to be underwritten at $25 a share with a commission of $5 a share to the underwriting syndicate. The putting out of new stock is said to be necessary to care for the increased business of the company. Current production and earnings are reported to be larger now than at any time in the history of the company, but a big amount of capital is tied up in the heavy inventories necessary to carry on this business.

The stockholders of the company on March 24 authorised the issue of 1,000,000 shares of common stock of $25 par value. The Directors immediately authorised the sale of 800,000 shares, but a slump in the market carried the outstanding stock down to 16¾ and the subscription by stockholders at par to new stock was abandoned and any amount paid in was returned with the advice that stock be bought in the open market.

In commenting on the new plan the letter to stockholders says:

"In order that stockholders may have an opportunity to share in the benefits which may be derived by the syndicate from the proposed arrangement, the syndicate has authorised the company to offer stockholders 300,000 of the 600,000 shares which have been underwritten, at the same net price, namely, $20 a share, at which they may acquire them. Each stockholder may subscribe for any number of shares, but in the event of an oversubscription allotments will be prorated."



Many a Dealer has kept out of the Lorry Business

Because the lorries offered him were not suitable for the business man and planter in his section.

Or because the proposition made to him was not attractive.

He should investigate the *All-American One-Ton Super Lorry.*

Standardized—we concentrate on this one model. Proved out in peace work and under war conditions.

Burns kerosene as well as gasoline.
Chassis, $1495 f.o.b. Chicago, U.S.A.

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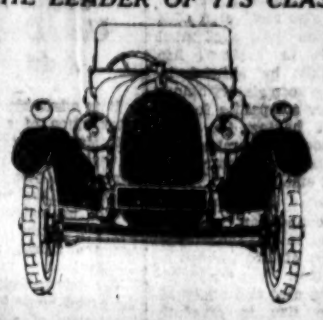
11·9 BEAN

"THE LEADER OF ITS CLASS."



THE 11·9 Bean is built on very robust lines to give long and faithful service to its owner even under the most arduous conditions. Hills and bad roads hold no terrors for the Bean. The highly-efficient 11·9 engine develops more than ordinary power for its size, the springs are large and designed to withstand hard wear, the road clearance ample. One of the finest factories is responsible for its production, and modern manufacturing methods for its very moderate price.

BRIEF SPECIFICATION.

Four-cylinder monobloc engine, 69 x 120 mm. Pressure fed lubrication. Zenith carburettor. H.T. magneto ignition. Thermo syphon cooling. Leather to metal cone clutch. Three-speed and reverse. Spiral drive. Detachable wheels. Electric starting and lighting.

PRICES: Delivered our Works.

Open 2-Seater	£325	2-Seater Coupé	£400
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11·9 Bean Chassis complete, £325.

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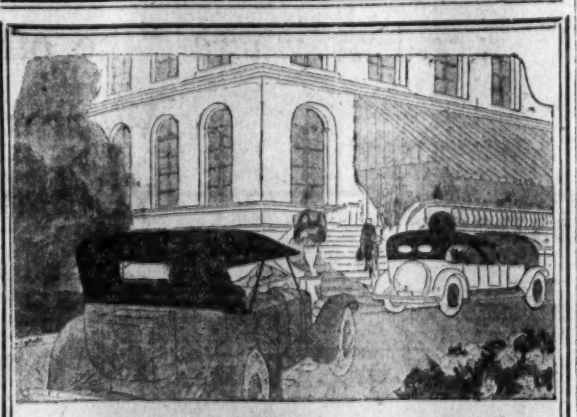

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A motor car never looks better than its hood. In these days of advanced motor car designing, the hood is fashioned to harmonize with body lines, and is one of the most conspicuous features of the car.

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NEVERLEEK is thoroughly guaranteed. It will not leak, sag, crack or fade. It withstands any weather, or any climate. For service and wearing qualities NEVERLEEK is unequaled.

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BOUR-DAVIS	DU PONT	HUPMOBILE	MOORE	STANDARD
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CLEVELAND	ELCAR	KING	OWEN-MAGNETIC	STEPHENS
CLYDE	FRANKLIN	KLINE	PAIGE (Essex,	STUTZ
COLUMBIA	GLIDE	LEXINGTON	Larchmont)	TEMPLAR
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Hasn't yet materialised, but—

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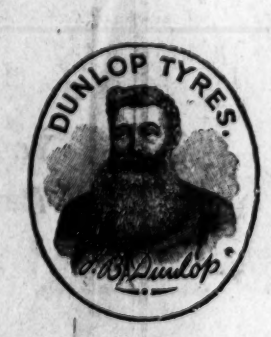
TRADE  MARK

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SCHOOLS FOR TIRE REPAIR ARE FOUND OF MUCH BENEFIT

Scholars Learn Business For Selves—Auto Owners Pleased And Rubber Is Conserved

Tire repair schools conducted by several of the large rubber companies are proving a power for economy and greater efficiency in the automotive industry and incidentally providing profitable and pleasant employment for a large number of men. In fact, such schools can be said to have a good effect upon the rubber industry itself by aiding in the conservation of raw stocks.

Students in those departments at the factories are taught tire building and repairing at first hand. They also receive an additional education that is of much help to them in business life. They are taught by skillful instructors and a keen rivalry among the big rubber companies for the reputation of having the most complete school has raised the standard of these instructors to a high point of efficiency.

The schools are generally operated in connection with the service stations so that the student sees every sort of tire trouble on every size of tire. The repair job is literally dissected and analysed. Each of the tire is carefully examined and its functions explained. The student then repairs the tire under the eye of the instructor.

ALL PARTIES BENEFIT

In such operation many benefit. The owner of the tire is sure to get the services of an expert, the student gets the desired knowledge and experience; the tire's life lengthened, thus aiding the manufacturer in his constant efforts to extend the mileage of the automobile tire, and rubber and fabric are conserved.

The schools are becoming more popular and membership is rapidly growing as young men begin to see the opportunities for a clean, profitable business in tire repairing and realise that the knowledge gained at these factory schools conducted by the Miller Rubber Co., in the factory at Akron. So rapidly have students increased in number that it has been necessary to enlarge the school and extend its equipment several times.

There the student is taught the construction and repair of all standard makes of tires. His work is by no means confined to Millers. He is given four weeks instruction in tire building, repairing, raw stock handling, cost accounting, shop management, adjustment and construction of all practical rims and even merchandising methods. The student also hears a course of 20 lectures. Then, if he has qualified he is awarded a diploma.

JUMP INTO BUSINESS

Of the 75 men graduated every 60 days from the Miller school, 50 percent go in business for themselves. Through the factory promotion department the location most likely to welcome a tire repair establishment is found with the student's preference as to city or town getting proper consideration.

Thus the "ice is broken" for the new businessman who is aided in finding a location and who is armed a knowledge that will prevent many financial losses in his business venture and provide him with the means of doing workmanship of a kind that will make friends and hold patrons.

The other 50 percent leaves the Miller school and affiliates with tire shops, factory branches and salesrooms throughout the country where they are always welcomed, skilled tire repairers being scarce. The factory also aids the student in finding the desired position.

Many salesmen and even branch managers enter the school that they may get a better technical knowledge of the tires they sell.

Excessive Horn Use Does Not Add To Safety

It is advisable before passing an intersection of streets, says Motor Life Magazine, to signal, listen for a reply and then signal again. Some such plan—whichever seems feasible to the particular driver—should be instrumental in lessening the number of accidents that are the direct result of wrong horning.

The driver, technically known as the "road hog," is less likely to be the victim of a crossing accident of this sort because the other fellow is bound to hear him coming. But the excessive horner is a general nuisance everywhere. He annoys the patrons of the theater, the church congregation, the patients in the hospital, and a thousand and one persons who are perfectly well aware that he has a horn.

They want him to use it; not abuse it at their discomfort. He could be just as safe at crossings—and could hog the right of way just as successfully—by trying the "short toot, listen and toot again" method.

Dodge Bros. Win Greatest Of Orders

Another Dodge conquest, M. A. Gunst & Co., one of the largest tobacco concerns in the United States have standardised on Dodge Bros. cars for delivery purposes, outside salesmen, etc., and to that end has placed an initial order with the Dodge Bros. factory 700 cars which, so far as local information goes, is easily the world's record for a single concern.

CAM SHAFT KNOCKS

A camshaft moving endwise will produce a knock similar to a light connecting rod knock. As the engine speed is increased the camshaft is held in one position by the additional power required to drive it and the knock usually ceases. The camshaft gear plate may be removed and pressure exerted on the end of the shaft holding it back against the front flange of the camshaft bearing, thereby determining if end play is producing the knock.

Hot Weather Hints For Truck Operators

BY A. F. MASURY

(*Chief Engineer, International Motor Co., in "The Mack Bulldog"*)

The very first requisite to proper motor-truck operation during hot weather is a proper understanding of the cooling system in order that the operator will give it the amount of care warranted by the importance of its function. He must not expect the truck to labor in low gear up long grades or through deep sand, perhaps with a trailer in tow, and still keep cool if a carbon deposit is permitted to accumulate in the cylinders; if insufficient water is put in the radiator; if the oil level is low or the oil is of the wrong kind. A little forethought and a disposition to make sure of things rather than taking them for granted will be repaid by efficient work of the truck under the most trying conditions.

At the beginning of a season of hot weather it is ordinarily necessary to change the carburetor adjustment, that for summer being usually a trifle leaner than that for winter. Overheating is sure to result if the carburetor is improperly adjusted. Great care should be taken that the adjustment, when made, is corret and then it should be left alone. It is impossible to maintain the proper carburetor adjustment if the driver tinkers with it every time the engine shows the least irregularity of running.

Timing has an important bearing on cooling. See that the magneto is properly timed and that the motor is run with spark sufficiently advanced to prevent overheating and to get all power available.

A weak spark, due to excessive lubrication of the magneto, dirty breaker or distributor or weak magnets, or attempting to run on the starting battery will have an effect similar to late spark timing and overheating will result.

Difficult grades can be made with greater speed and less fuel in intermediate than if the engine is permitted to labor in high to the point of stalling. Contrary to popular supposition, the engine will cool better if it is not obliged to labor excessively.

The exhaust should at all times be kept clear of obstructions and mud should not be allowed to cake on the outside of the muffler. The importance of this will be realised when it is considered that 40 percent of the heat of combustion must escape through the exhaust. It follows, therefore, that if any part of the exhaust system is impeded, a part of this heat must be carried off by the cooling water, which will naturally raise the temperature above a safe limit.

The radiator must be filled as much as possible. It is important not to allow the overflow pipe to become clogged, flattened by a blow, or to slip down in the radiator. Use only the best quality of rubber hose for water connections. The inside of cheap tubing is apt to break up due to the action of hot water and the rubber particles clog up the system. Go over hose connections in the spring, because some anti-freeze solutions have a deleterious effect upon the rubber. Also they leave a scum inside the radiator which will not dissipate the heat. It must be cleaned out.

In filling the radiator only clean water should be used. Strain the water through a cloth where none but dirty water is available. Above all do not use buckets in which oil has been kept.

In case one or more of the radiator tubes are found to be completely clogged with foreign matter, remove the radiator cap and top strainer and thrust a piece of stiff wire carefully through the tube. It will be found that every tube may be reached through the filler. Care must be exercised in this operation not to injure the tubes by applying too much pressure.

Not all of the cooling of the engine is affected by water, but lubricating oil plays an important part, as it cools the bearings. Keep the crank-case clean; it cools the oil. Oil should be changed frequently enough to keep its lubricating qualities high.

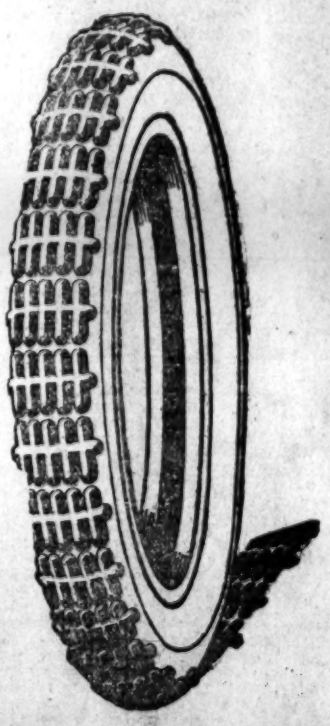
The average working temperature of oil in summer is higher than in winter, and oil of the same body will be thinner. Sometimes it is advisable to use a grade heavier oil in summer. In excessively hot spells an especially heavy grade of oil may be required to maintain the oil at the proper consistency in operation. When a heavier oil is used care should be taken not to work the engine too hard before it is warmed up.

LINING UP BEARINGS

In scraping in bearings the first consideration is the proper mesh of the timing gears. The front bearing controls the position of the crank shaft and its gear, consequently it should be fitted and scraped in first, the other and bearing being lined up with it at the same time. Then the middle bearings are fitted in line.

A NEW SHIPMENT OF

GOODRICH TIRES



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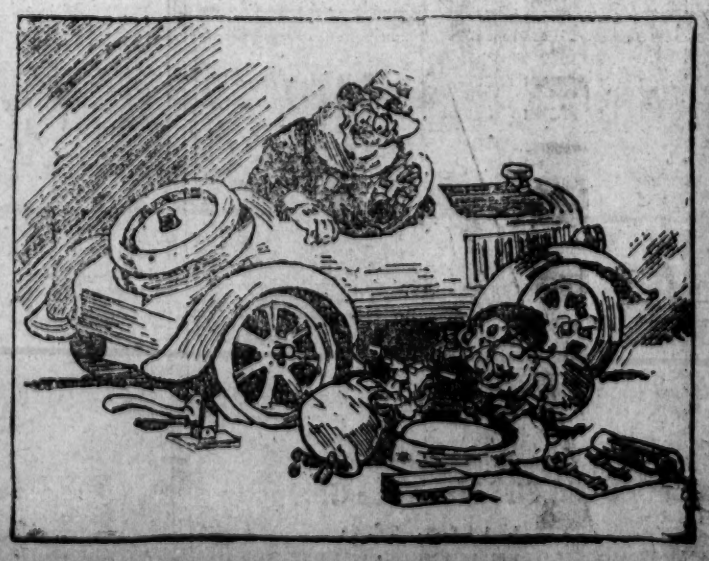
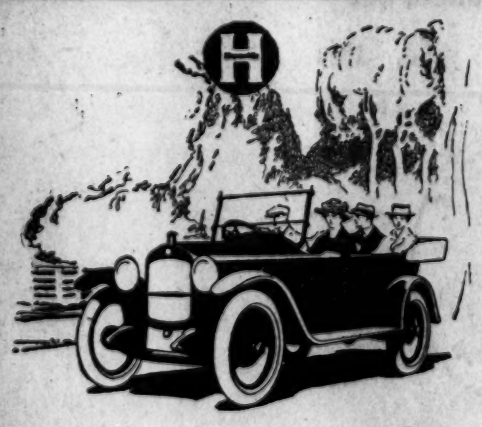
It's sometimes very funny—

if nobody is hurt—to witness a motor-car accident where "the other fellow" is concerned.

What would YOU think, though, if YOU had an accident with YOUR car, and had to pay a third-party claim, or else foot a big bill for repairs to YOUR car?





One of the first things one learns about the Hupmobile is that one can rely implicitly on that tremendous reserve power which literally floods forth for an instant getaway; a remarkably smooth, swift acceleration; or a dogged high-gear pull.

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5-seater Touring or 2-seater Roadster body	Ammeter
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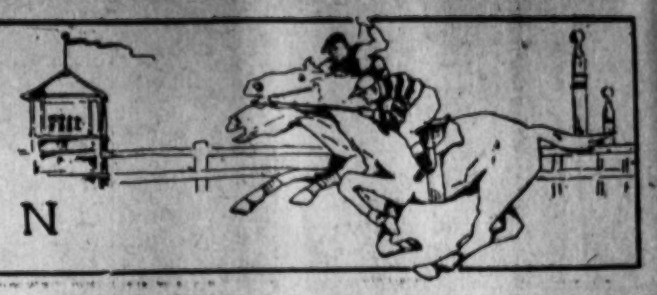
Hupmobile

The China Press

SPORT SECTION



SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JULY 18, 1920

WATER POLO TO BE BEGUN SOON

League Matches Are On Card Of Sporting Events For The Summer

S.A.S.A. MEETS TUESDAY

New Trophies For Champions Proposed; May Compete With Japanese

The swimming season is now in full swing. The mid-week miniature galas of the Rowing Club have been very successful from the start, and are much enjoyed by spectators and competitors alike. So far, however, little has been heard from the Shanghai International Swimming Club, though the genial honorary secretary reports the club to be in an enviable position financially. We expect to hear good tidings of their activities in the early future.

Another club that we want to have in our reports is the Police swimming club, and it is understood that they have a very powerful water polo team for this season. The Shanghai Water Polo League matches should soon be commencing, and though it is perhaps too early to predict anything for sure, still it looks at present as though the Rowing Club will maintain their unbeaten record in this competition, they have held the handsome Ewo Shield presented by Mr. J. Johnstone, since its donation to the Shanghai Amateur Swimming Association three years ago.

S. A. S. A. TO MEET

The meeting of the S.A.S.A. is set down for Tuesday evening next, July 20, at the Rowing Club at 8 p.m. when the question of the continuance or otherwise of the body will be discussed. From the extremely poor support accorded this association, the subscription to which is the modest sum of one dollar per annum, and that too by swimmers who are some of the most prominent prize-winners in our local competitions year after year, it is clear that there is little encouragement for its officers to continue their labors, and although its raison d'etre, namely to constitute a governing body for the sport of natation in Shanghai, organise the local championship contests and attend to the various interports that may be brought off from time to time, exists today no less than it did when the association was first founded nearly a decade ago, still it may be possible to substite some system whereby the handling of all such matters be relegated to some joint committee formed of delegates from each of the active swimming clubs in Shanghai.

At present, as matters stand, it is not worth while carrying on with the association, as such, and the proposal is to purchase a couple of handsome trophies for, say, the 100 yards and half-mile championships out of the balance in the organisation's coffers, a balance built up in the past by the energies of several gentleman who have the best interests of natation at heart, and built up at that in spite of the very lukewarm support, amounting almost to discouragement, of those who ought to have been its most whole-hearted boosters.

Since last this subject was referred to in these columns, no further news is available regarding the proposed interport contest with the swimmers from Japan, but any day now we may have further tidings to chronicle.

LOCAL MEN KEEN

From present indications it is clear that the local men are very keen on the match, and there is every likelihood of practically the best local talent (in this direction) being able to travel, to represent the Model Settlement for the first time in Nipponese waters. It is gratifying to observe the interest still shown in the sport by such old interporters as D. H. Cooke, W. Jones and R. W. MacCabe. Jones refereed the water polo match at the Rowing Club last Friday, and Cooke and MacCabe took part in the game, on the same (but be it whispered, losing) side.

With a little more practice in team work the Rowing Club ought to be in a position to enter two teams for the league this season, so as to increase interest in the competition this year: they could, it would appear, do this without endangering

(Continued on Page 2)

Miss Leitch Retains British Golf Title

Miss Cecil Leitch, by her defeat of Miss Molly Griffith, retained the championship of the British woman's golf tournament, which was played at Newcastle, Ireland. Miss Marion Hollins, of Long Island, was eliminated in the semi-finals. She is holder of the American title.

FIXTURES MADE BY TENNIS CLUBS

Interesting Program For Season Is Announced By Players Here

An interesting program for lovers of tennis has been announced for the season. The fixtures are as follows, matches to be played on the grounds of the clubs first named:

Friday, July 16 to 27.—Recreation Club v. Columbia Club; Cercle Sportif v. Cricket Club; Portuguese Club v. Country Club.

Friday, July 23.—Cricket Club v. Recreation Club; Columbia Club v. Cercle Sportif.

Friday, July 30.—Recreation Club v. Cercle Sportif; Columbia Club v. Portuguese Club; Cricket Club v. Country Club.

Friday, August 6.—Recreation Club v. Portuguese Club; Columbia Club v. Cricket Club; Cercle Sportif v. Country Club.

Friday, August 13.—Country Club v. Recreation Club; Cricket Club v. Columbia Club; Cercle Sportif v. Portuguese Club.

Friday, August 20.—Country Club v. Columbia Club; Cercle Sportif v. Portuguese Club.

At The Theaters

Three episodes of "The Midnight Man," James J. Corbett's masterpiece of the film, are to be the bill at today's Apollo matinee. This evening's performance is to be Madge Kennedy in "Strictly Confidential."

On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday will be shown the 13th, 14th and 15th episodes of the thrilling Corbett serial. They are called "A fight to the finish," "The Jaws of Death" and "On the Wheels of Death."

From Thursday to Sunday will be shown "Faith of the Strong," featuring Mitchell Lewis.

AT THE ST. GEORGE

Besides the dancing and variety program at the St. George restaurant there will be an excellent bill at the open air cinema.

AT THE OLYMPIC

The University of California Glee Club is to open a five nights engagement at the Olympic theater this evening. It is booked as the liveliest show of the season, an estimate that the people of Shanghai are bound to agree with if they saw the former appearance of the Club and Jazz Band here. Entire change of program is promised on Tuesday and Thursday.

AT THE VICTORIA

The bill at the Victoria tonight is to be "Double Crossed" which is wonderfully screened by Pauline Frederick. The play is by Hector Turnbull and the scenario by Eve Unsell.

AT THE ISIS

"Waifs" is to be the bill at the Isis tonight. This is a Pathe production, a charming romantic comedy in five parts.

There will also be a "Luke Comedy."

SPORT AND STAGE

BY DOMINO

Seventy-eight limericks have been sent in during the week, and the editor and the whole of the office staff went to the mat and fought out the pros and cons of the many effusions. After much discussion, and after at least a dozen ballots, various limericks released their supporters, until the unanimous opinion was that the twenty dollars should go to the following:

In Shanghai we've motors galore,
Of drivers—perhaps half a score.
Pedestrians die
As the motors pass by
And blood on the wheels is a bore.
— Kay-Kay.

So Mr. Kay-Kay you will receive a c/o from the editor for twenty and one for two for another used during last week.

The competition is still open, so carry on.

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If at first you don't succeed, try, try and try again. So if you have not so far seen your limerick in print just remember that there are plenty of local topics that have not yet been touched, and some of those that have been touched have only been tapped quite lightly. And again, I have quite a number of limericks left, and some of these may find their way into the columns of "Maskee" during the coming week.

• • •

This is all the editor's idea. For the limerick competition this week you cannot write on just the things you would like, or dislike. Here is a schedule for the week:

Tuesday: Lap-dogs and Jazz.

Wednesday: High Cost of Living.

Thursday: Those new municipal buildings.

Friday: China's internal trouble, or infernal troubles.

Saturday: Traffic problems.

Two limericks will be published daily, and on Sunday next the best of the lot will get, at any old exchange, Twenty dollars. Every verse published during the week will earn for its writer two Mex. Get busy.

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THE GLEE CLUB

Tonight, at the Olympic Theater, the California University Glee Club will give the first of its series of concerts. Many of us had the pleasure of hearing the students when they passed through Shanghai a few weeks ago, and it was then the general impression that the entertainment afforded was not only splendid in every way, but it was also something quite different to that which we usually get. Let it be said at once that each, and all, of the performances to be given can be confidently recommended to all lovers of glee singing and good vaudeville.

I had a most interesting chat with Mr. Lawrence G. Blockman, who has been doing the advance work of the Club. He is an undergraduate himself, and the Editor of the University paper. He does not pretend to sing much, but he has a distinct place which he fills with distinction in the concert program. From the time when his mother gave him a box of tricks, almost before he was put into trousers, he has been interested in sleight of hand and conjuring. He will do his best to mystify you during the week.

For those of us who are not familiar with American college life it is interesting to know that at the California University there are really two glee clubs, one composed of Freshies, and the other of the Rest. For a Freshie to be asked to take part in the senior club show means that he must be something very much out of the ordinary. In the present bunch there are three Freshies. There is Phennig, who raised a storm of applause when he played his violin here a while ago. He outjazzes the jazziest when it comes to handling the fiddle and bow. Then there is Stickfaden, the Saxaphonist. He also created a big impression with his rendering of music, highbrow and otherwise. Jennings Pierce, one of the club's best tenors, makes the third of the Freshies.

The pianist, Paul McCoy, has other accomplishments besides those of making the ivories move. He can move a bit himself, and this has something to do with his playing left end in the University Football Team.

Neumiller, the delightful baritone, is one of the most popular men of the crowd. He is Vice-President of the Students' Association. This organisation has the care of all things to do with the welfare of the students, and also, following hard upon the honor system, keeps a sharp look out for breaches of discipline or anything that might detract from the fair name of the college.

Summer Mering is the comedian of the party. His impressions of the trip afford the greatest amusement and pleasure to all who hear him hold forth, and his observations are not only funny, and full of punch, but they are also remarkably clever. Mering has a voice that will put the ordinary fog horn to shame. When he wants to shout he can make himself heard above the din of thousands of football fans. He is the college yell leader. He has the distinction of getting a crowd of three or four thousand undergrads to sing the college songs, at the great game against Stanford University, in harmony. "And," says Mr. Blockman, "you can hear Summer Merling above the rest." He is studying for the law, and so in time will not only be able to make appropriate remarks to the jury, but he will also be able to shout any judge down. He will do well."

Frank Morgan comes from the real Forty-niner mining country. His principal musical instrument is a saw. Placing this useful carpenter's implement on a chair, he sits upon it, and then bits it in different places. He is able to get from its vibrations songs without words, and tones without notes or strings. It is not nearly so easy as it looks.

During the war all the universities were practically mobilised. Regular officers were sent down to the barracks, which were situated upon the college campus, and the students were instructed in all things that would help to put the Hun out of action. Of the present crowd all, but a couple, served in some branch of the various war services, and some of them put their experience to the test over in France.

"Brick" Morse is the father of the happy gang, but he is as young as the youngest when it comes to being a regular feller, and he is as wise in his dealing with the bunch as the home-side mother. He is of the '95 class and so numbers almost double the years of some of his songsters.

He is the Glee Director of the University, and if he is proud of his songsters they are equally proud of their "Brick." "Brick" Morse can look back upon a brilliant university career as far as athletics went. Up till last year he was the only member of the California University who could boast of Three C's, which means in English parlance that he was a triple blue.

He got his C's for football, baseball and track events. For one year he was picked as America's half back. Now a gamey leg forbids him kicking the football, hitting home runs, or racing, but he still finds outlets for his energies by kicking his Glee Club into shape, scoring with songs and catches, and racing with them through the Orient and winning all events on his program.

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KISSING TIME

"Kissing Time" is probably the most popular of all the musical comedies at present played in London town. It has just celebrated its first anniversary at the Winter Garden. The bright particular star is Leslie Henson. Without him "Kissing Time" would be a fairish show, but with him it is the best three hours entertainment one could wish to see.

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G. P. HUNTLEY

G. P. Huntley, who won fame and popularity with his portrayals of the Johnny-about-town, has now taken up his permanent residence in California. He gives an amusing account of his experience in booking his passage to America. When he applied at one of the offices for particulars of sailings, he asked in his inimitable way, "Have you a ship called the Neurotic sailing for America?" "No, sir," came the reply "We have not." Huntley had another go: "Then perhaps, it is the Rheumatic—can you book a first class passage on that for New York?"

"No sir, I cannot," replied the official, and then, falling in with the joke: "But I think we can fix you up all right on the Lu-natic or the Idiotic."

• • •

FRANK MORAN

A writer in London Opinion says:

"It would not surprise me, at all if Frank Moran, the heavy weight boxer, were to burst forth as an author, as I have heard several publishers have been approaching him with this subject in view. Moran is counted a

(Continued on Page 2)

Champion Swimmers Injured In Taxi Smash

Three athletic champions, who were to leave for Belgium May 29 to contest in the Olympic Games in Antwerp, were seriously injured in a taxicab smash-up in Long Island City while returning from a dinner given to members of the American swimming team by the New York Athletic Club. Ted Cann, formerly champion swimmer of the world, and Arthur McAleenan, holder of the 250-yard swimming record, were so seriously injured they will not be able to take part in athletics for months to come.

Late reports from the Roosevelt Hospital were to the effect that McAleenan, who suffered a fractured skull, was at the point of death.

Cann suffered a fracture of the left leg and lacerations. Stephen Ruddy, of New York City, was able to go to his home after his lacerations had been dressed, and it is believed he will be able to sail with the team.

McAleenan is a graduate of Yale, was a first lieutenant in the flying service during the war, acting as instructor at the flying school in Texas.

ROSS YOUNG'S TEAM WINS RINK TITLE

Major Trueman's Side Beats Mr. Gater's In Close Game

The Club Rink Competition Final of the Lawn Bowls Club was played yesterday and resulted in a win for Mr. Ross Young's rink by 26 points to 13. The game was evenly contested up to the 15th end when Mr. Ross Young's team got in a six and eventually won easily.

The game between Major Trueman's side against Mr. Gater's side was a win for Major Trueman by 6 points. Result 76 points to 70. The following are the scores and teams.

Maj. Trueman's Side		Mr. Gater's Side
D. Mennie,		J. S. McGavin,
(Skip)	v.	(Skip)
J. T. Disselduff,		T. Harborne,
H. M. Gorton,		G. McSweeny,
H. G. Manwaring,		Dr. E. M. Merrins;
14		19
J. Ross Young,		J. Munro,
(Skip)	v.	(Skip)
J. Buckley,		W. B. Pitt,
W. J. E. Forsyth,		Dr. J. W. Ross,
W. A. Turnbull,		F. A. Sampson.
26		13
A. W. McCallum,		J. Prost,
(Skip)	v.	(Skip)
J. E. Betley,		J. D. Gaines,
F. Fletcher,		W. J. Davidson,
G. L. Campbell,		J. M. Robertson.
20		16
T. E. Trueman,		W. Gater,
(Skip)	v.	(Skip)
G. Dunlop,		P. M. Scott,
J. W. Mennell,		G. Butland,
W. A. Ogden,		*Al. Taylor.
16		22
Total 76		Total 70

American Co., S.V.C.

The Recruit Spoon Competition for July was shot off on Friday last. The practice was 200 yards, bullseye target, H. P. S. 50.

Competitors.	Nett Scores
Pvt. MacDonald, K. W.	48*
" Brawley, M. G.	47*
" Brush, C. F.	47*
" Fowler, G. E.	44
" Neal, G. M.	41
" Hansen, S. H.	40
" Ephron,	27
" Lloyd, A. E.	19
" Barnes,	16

*Winners of Spoons.

"Brick" Morse, Director Of University Singers, Was 'There' All The Time

IMPRESSARIO, 92 YEARS OLD, OR MAYBE LESS, STILL BATS .300

Famous (Or Infamous) Tenor, Devotee Of "Genevieve," Visits Shanghai

RECALLS THE FLOOD

Not Noah's, But Frisco's, The Day That Samland Went "Bone-Dry"

CLINKER R. MORSE

"BRICK"!

Many, many years ago, when beer could still be bought for a nickel, some newspaper in the United States printed the announcement that the home of the Morse family had been brightened by the arrival of a bald-headed baby boy.

The neighbors predicted that he would always be bald-headed—but they were wrong. For a period of six or sixteen years, young Morse had as beautiful a thatch of red hair as was ever worn by musical comedy comedian.

So it is that, some fifty or a hundred years later, when this self-same Morse comes to the Orient at the head of the University of California Glee Club, he is still called "Brick", even though his glistening pate is devoid of hair whatever color.

"Brick's" parents had intended that their offspring be called Clinton Ralza, but Clinton Ralza couldn't enthuse over the fancy cognomen. He preferred "Brick." "Brick" (meaning Irish confetti) is a much more suitable name for an athlete—and he was some athlete.

"BRICK" WAS THERE

When the rival football elevens of Stanford and California lined up in 1891, for the first intercollegiate gridiron battle, to be fought on the Pacific Coast, "Brick" was in the California lineup.

During his six or seven years at college, the famous Blue-and-Gold red-head developed into a rattling good half-back.

In fact, all the small boys who used to climb over the fence to see California play football knew Morse by his front name. What's more, they still use it when they meet him—in China or in California.

"Papa" Morse further strengthened himself in the eyes of the small boy and the fair co-ed by winning games on the baseball diamond, and by carrying the Blue-and-Gold to victory on the cinder path.

"BRICK" WAS THERE

Then came the turning point in the Morse career. The gorgeous ruddy coiffure which had shone like a beacon on the football field for so long, began to grow thin. Individually and collectively the carroty filaments began to part company with the Morse cranium.

In a short time, "Brick" was hairless and distinguished enough to become a musician; so he joined the California Glee Club. He has been sole proprietor of the organisation ever since.

From the time of his graduation, "Brick" has been director of the U. C. Glee Club. He has piloted college songsters on tours from the rathskellers of Germany to the straw huts of the Philippines. He has beat time for "Hail to California" before sombreroed audiences of Mexico, and before stiff-shirted listeners in London.

"BRICK" WAS THERE

He has traveled with glee clubs across the U. S. in private Pullman cars, and he has been admiral for a fleet of college Fords carrying songsters through the rough mining towns of California.

In short, save for the two years he studied music in Paris, he has been with the Blue and Gold Glee Club for twenty-five years.

And during these twenty-five years he has continued to make use of his clear tenor voice.

"Gentlemen—'Genevieve'."

This was his announcement when he was an undergraduate soloist: this has been the song that has made "Brick" Morse known as a soloist even in the past few years.

"BRICK" STILL "THERE!"

His presentation of this old-fashioned favorite in an old-fashioned way has touched the hearts of thousands.

Dear old "Brick" has been programmed to sing a solo during the Glee Club's engagement in Shanghai. According to advance word, he will sing Tuesday and Wednesday. There is not the slightest doubt that someone—someone, perhaps, who heard "Brick" sing it twenty years ago—will request "Genevieve."

MITCHELL TO SEEK AMERICAN HONORS

Great British Golf Pro To Play In Open Tourney At Toledo

New York, June 2.—According to a telegram received yesterday by The New York Times from the Inverness Club of Toledo, which will hold the national open golf championship in August, Abe Mitchell will compete, despite all previous indications to the contrary. S. P. Jermain, who is in charge of the great event this year, which will have an international flavor because of the participation of Harry Vardon and Ted Ray of England, wired as follows: "Much pleased to announce we are advised Lord Northcliffe agreeable to sufficient leave of absence for Abe Mitchell to play in open championship of United States Golf Association at Inverness Toledo."

Originally Mitchell as well as Vardon and Ray announced his intention of coming to the United States for the tournament. This was early in the Winter, but then he signed a contract as professional at the North Foreland Club of Broadstairs, England, which will be in effect for five years. It was then announced in England that his work would prevent him from making his invasion. Lord Northcliffe is one of the officials at Mitchell's new club and some weeks ago the Inverness directors indicated that pressure was being brought to bear on Lord Northcliffe by them and by the U. S. G. A. to have Mitchell granted a short leave of absence. Last night's telegram from Toledo shows how successful this action has been. Inverness, it was said, made it clear to Mitchell's club officials that he would not be persuaded to remain in this country longer than necessary to compete in the national open event, where he will meet Hagen, Barnes and others in addition to Vardon and Ray. The tentative time set for the duration of his trip was six weeks.

Abe Mitchell, the former English amateur who turned pro in 1913 because his social position as a chauffeur for Sir Abe Bailey, the South African diamond mine owner, was a point of attack, stands today as England's "unofficial champion." In the absence of a British open championship tourney since 1914, the year the war began, Mitchell has come to the fore until now he occupies a higher position in the esteem of golf critics than Vardon, who won the last title and who must defend it this month at Deal, England, against Walter Hagen and Jim Barnes who sailed a couple of weeks ago. Last Fall, in the absence of a championship fixture, Mitchell defeated all rivals in the important News of the World tournament.

GLEE CLUB TO PLAYBALLTODAY

Californians Have Their Work Cut Out For Them On Shanghai Diamond

"REDS" LOSE, 6 TO

Porterfield Throws Out Wobbly Arm And Makes Good Showing

It was a regular humdinger of a game yesterday when the Regulars put over a victory for themselves to the tune of six to one. There was plenty of hitting, good pitching and fielding on both sides and if the team lives up to the form it displayed yesterday the Glee Club boys will have a job of real work on their hands today.

Claire started the game for the Reds and breezed along in easy style without the Regulars being able to do much damage. They managed to squeeze one run over him before he retired to allow Tinkham to work out his salary arm.

Tink got by in good shape for a couple of innings until the seventh when a combination of errors and hits netted the Regulars four runs. This gave them a comfortable lead over the Reds who had scored one run early in the game, and things were at a deadlock until the landslide came in the lucky seventh.

WEATHERS STORM

Tink weathered the storm and got by without any more scoring until the last inning when a walk and two hits brought in one more. Porterfield started off for the Regulars in a wobbly way but soon thawed out his trusty whip and from then on had the other fellows on his staff.

In one inning, the fourth, he struck out the three batters who faced him and in the inning previous he had whiffed two others. The keystone sack combination of Bills and Woods was worth watching. Billsie scooped up a couple of hot ones that looked like the real thing in hits and cut off his man with a quick throw. Tinkham leaned in an earnest manner on a fast one served up by Porterfield, but Sammy who was lounging around behind second nailed the ball with one hand, much to Tink's great disgust.

The Reds infield showed some pep and snappy stuff in their work. Altogether both teams appeared to be right on the job and were hitting and fielding in real big league style. Tomorrow's exhibition should be a number one chop game. The Glee Club men have had but little practice but from reports they carry some pretty heavy guns. It will be up to the home lot gang to put their strongest combination in the field if they expect to get away with the game.

The second game of the series will be played Tuesday afternoon and the third game Thursday. The weather map promises good weather all week and the fans will have the pleasure of witnessing some baseball a little different from the one sided contests that have been played this year.

Pop Guernsey and Doctor Clair will officiate in the series so that both players and fans can be assured as to the competency of the diamond autocrats. The game will be called at three thirty.

THE BOX SCORE

Shanghai line up:

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Gill, lf.	3	2	1	0	0	0
Ladd, 3.	5	2	2	0	0	0
Bills, ss.	5	1	2	2	4	2
Wilhoit, 1.	5	1	3	9	1	1
Woods, 2.	3	0	1	5	2	0
Smith, cf.	4	0	0	2	0	0
Stovall, rf.	4	0	1	1	0	0
Holman, c.	4	0	1	6	2	0
Porterfield, p.	4	1	0	2	2	0
	37	6	11	27	11	3

Bolshevik line up:

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Hopkins, 2. & 1.	4	0	1	4	1	0
Pung, 3. & 2.	4	0	1	2	1	0
Tinkham, 1. & p.	4	0	0	5	3	0
Glauque, ss.	4	0	1	1	6	0
Claire p. & 3.	4	1	1	4	4	0
Held, c.	4	0	0	7	0	0
Viking, cf.	4	0	1	1	0	0
Lilley, lf.	4	0	1	3	0	0
	32	1	6	27	15	0

Three base hit—Ladd; Stolen bases, Claire 1; Held 1; Viking 1; Gill 1; Ladd 1; Bills 2; Wilhoit 2; Stovall 1.

Million People Out For Colorful British Derby

Outsider Wins English Turf Classic Before Vast Throng—King And Queen Present

London, June 2.—The Derby, the blue-ribbon event of the English turf, was run at Epsom Downs today in the presence of a crowd estimated to aggregate one million.

Spion Kop, owned by Major G. Loder, won the race with Lord Derby's Archaic second and Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen's Orpheus third. The favorites, Allenby and Tetratema, finished in the ruck.

In the betting Spion Kop was 16 to 1 and Archaic 10 to 1, while almost anywhere among the layers of odds, as high as 50 to 1 could be obtained on Orpheus. Nineteen horses faced the starter.

Spion Kop is a bay colt by Spearmint out of Hammerkop, while Archaic is by Polymelus-Keystone 2d and Orpheus is by Orby-Electra. Polymelus has been a successful sire and his offspring have usually shown exceptional speed, at least over short distances.

The horses which run unplaced were Abbot's Trace, Allenby, Prince, Attilius, Daylight, Polymetis, Sarchedon, Silvern, Tetratema and Torelore.

WINNER'S PREVIOUS RECORD

The winner of the Derby, the bay colt Spion Kop, had a disappointing career as a two-year-old, never winning a race last season, and although he finished second in five and third in one of his six races, he was running in very moderate fields and never met the best of his year. During the Winter odds of 33 to 1 were freely laid against his Derby chances.

Spion Kop's first win was at Kempton Park in the Spelthorne Plate on May 8 of this year, and he then impressed many good judges by the style in which he settled his field in a few strides. The race was at a mile and a half, and Polymetis, which was second, and had a good winning record, could make no impression on the winner. Spion Kop's Derby price immediately shortened to 100 to 8. Today's race seems to have proved him a rare stayer, able to wear down his field.

The defeat of Tetratema could have been nothing short of a sad blow for the great crowd assembled on Epsom Downs, who had made of the brilliant gray colt a popular idol. Neither he nor the well-backed Allenby was in the first three.

KING AND QUEEN ATTEND

The attendance of King George and Queen Mary and numerous titled persons gave today's event the name "The Silk Hat Derby." It was declared to have been the most splendid scene on the historic race course in the memory of those present today. Field Marshal Haig, former Premier Asquith and Lords Derby, Chaplin, Durham and Lonsdale were among the many notables present. Lord Lonsdale walked for three miles with the crowds on their way to the course when his automobile broke down.

Thousands of persons camped all night on the course, and at daybreak still thousands of others trooped along the various roads or came to the Downs in automobiles, taxicabs, dog carts and jaunting cars. Notwithstanding the great popularity of the automobile as a means of conveyance, numerous coaches of fours were to be seen along the roadways carrying their gaily dressed racing enthusiasts to the track.

BOOKMAKERS REAP HARVEST

The result of the race proved a windfall for the bookmakers for enormous sums had been wagered, ranging from a shilling to hundreds of pounds, and on the badly defeated favorites. Women thronged about the bookmakers, placing heavy bets but not patronising the tipsters. The tipsters, however, did a thriving business among the men.

One of the conspicuous features of this year's Derby was the increased popularity of sweepstakes on the result, and it was difficult to find any gathering of people where this form of "having a flutter" was not adopted. The world-famous Calcutta sweepstakes is stated to have eclipsed all records, and it is estimated the first prize will be in the neighborhood of 80,000 pounds. The London Stock Exchange Sweepstakes gave the winner of first prize 5,000 pounds. Promoters of war charities and other movements were today appealing to lucky prize winners to devote part of their winnings to the assistance of unfortunates.

WATER POLO TO BE BEGUN SOON

to any great extent the club's tenure of the Ewo Shield.

Standing of Swimmers in Rowing Club 1920 Scores:

	Composite Race	Throwing Polo Ball	Standing Headers	1-length any stroke	Total
Bill, C. H.	0	0	1	*1	2
Bertes, L.	0	1	1	1	3
Berthet, R. A.	0	0	3	1	4
Brodie, T. A.	4	1	2	1	8
Brown, J. B.	2	1	4	1	8
Buss, E.	1	2	1	1	5
Goldman, A. P.	1	3½	1	1	6½
Henry, J. E.	1	1	0	0	2
Krygsman, J.	1	3½	0	0	4½
Nash, E. T.	1	1	0	0	2
Wallin, H. O.	3	1	1	1	6
Wilson, T.W.R.	1	1	0	0	2
Smith, B. L.	1	1	0	0	2
Syberg	0	0	1	1	2
Vanderburg, E. W.	1	0	0	0	1
Trueman	0	0	1	1	2

*Final heat yet to be swam.

Shanghai Men Stars At Shoot

(*Reuter's Service*)

Bisley, England, July 14.—The following were prize-winners in today's competitions:

Alexandra Prize: 10 shots, 200 and 600 yards—Private G. Santeens (Malacca Volunteers) 90, Sergeant H. W. Lambert (Shanghai Volunteers) 89.

"Qualifier" Prize: 10 shots, 200 and 600 yards—Private O. L. Ilbert (Shanghai) 93.

Allcomers Prize, Aggregate: 200, 500 and 600 yards—Private Ilbert (Shanghai) 221.

The following competitors qualified for the second stage of the King's Prize: Lieutenant F. D. Evans (Malay States) 92, Private O. L. Ilbert (Shanghai) 86.

Sergeant H. W. Lambert (Shanghai) scored 84, failing to qualify. He was awarded a prize.

Mr. Ilbert is assistant mains engineer of the Municipal Electricity Department.

Mr. Lambert is inspector of the China Products department of Jardine, Matheson and Company.

Rickard Leases Famous Stadium

(*Reuter's Service*)

New York, July 13.—"Tex" Rickard, the famous boxing promoter, has leased Madison Square Garden for ten years and will hold leading boxing contests there when the boxing law comes into effect.

County Cricket

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, July 13.—Notts beat Northamptonshire by an innings and 41 runs.

Lancashire v. Essex. Match abandoned.

Yorkshire beat Derbyshire by an innings and 71 runs.

Warwickshire v. Somerset. Match drawn.

Old Etonians beat Old Harrovians by 162 runs.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies
A French Remedy for all Irregularities—Those made of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Apiol in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the system a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 4/- from MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENG.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 20 Nanking Road
3rd Floor

Shanghai Rifle Association

The first July monthly cup competition of the Shanghai Rifle Association was held on Thursday from 6 to 9 a.m. Range being 400 yards (500 yards Bisley Figure Targets used) one sighting and ten scoring shots.

The weather conditions were good and some good scores were registered. K. D. Chen of the Chinese company scored a possible and registered his second win on "B" class Cup, at his request he is transferred to "A" class from this date.

Following are the result of the four best scores in each class:

"A" I Class

A. M. Collaco	48 (a)
F. E. Hodges	46
R. I. Ito	44
W. J. Terrill	43

"A" Class

A. L. Mottu	48 (b)
F. Gates	47
H. Noisshiki	47
J. Rebsamen	47

"B" Class

K. D. Chen	50 (c)
K. Tsunoda	44
M. Iijima	42
V. Olsen	41

"C" Class

W. V. Field	48 (b)
H. J. Blatchford	45
A. C. Godby	45
B. Z. Loh	42

"D" Class

P. M. Cruz	45 (d)
C. G. Hoh	41
Y. Matsumoto	40
D. Kajiwara	40

(a) 2nd leg on cup and winner of spoon.

(b) 1st leg on cup and winner of spoon.

(c) 2nd leg on cup and winner of spoon and promoted to "A" class.

(d) 4th leg on cup won outright and promoted to "C" class.

The Benevolent Fund Shield Twelveth Competition

The twelfth competition for the above shield was held on Thursday, 15th inst. from 4 to 6 p.m. Range being 600 yards one sighting and fifteen scoring shots. The weather conditions were very unfavorable and a very strong wind. There were only nine entries. Following are the results:

Name	Class	Score	Allowce	Nett Score	Points
F. E. Hodges	AI	90	0	90	9
H. Tobias	B	58	4	62	9
*R. I. Ito	AI	61	0	61	8
J. Rebsamen	A	59	2	61	7
W. T. Rose	AI	59	0	59	6
K. D. Chen	B	54	4	58	5
H. Noisshiki	A	53	2	55	4
A. L. Mottu	A	48	2	50	3
H. J. Blatchford	C	44	6	50	2

*R. I. Ito's total points for this Shield up to date is 64, followed by C. E. M. Thomson with 43 and H. Tobias with 41.

Sport And Stage

(Continued from Page 1)

young man in the ring, but he has lived so fully and fought so many champions that a demand for such a volume is not unexpected. I wonder how many enthusiasts realise that Moran, as a young sailor, was Quartermaster on the yacht of Theodore Roosevelt, and that the Roosevelt family took a warm interest in him? I believe this contact has much to do with the personality and intelligence of the well-known fighter."

* * *

ENGLANDS CAPTAIN

England is sending a cricket team to Australia this autumn, and great numbers of people are already asking the question "Who will captain the English eleven?" The Hon. F. S. Jackson, Mr. A. C. McLaren and Mr. C. B. Fry have dropped out of first-class cricket. Mr. A. O. Jones is dead. Mr. Warner is not the physically sound man that he was when he took the last side to Australia in 1911-12.

The following names might be mentioned as possibles:—Mr. P. G. H. Fender, Mr. A. W. Carr, Mr. C. E. C. Wood, the Cambridge University captain and brilliant wicketkeeper, Mr. E. R. Wilson, Mr. D. J. Knight and Mr. J. W. H. T. Douglas.

What is your idea of the ideal eleven to be sent Down Under?

* * *

Major Wynyard, the old Hampshire cricketer, wrote an article recently in the Daily Mail strongly recommending a revival in "lob" bowling. The article brought a reply from Walter Humphreys, the famous Sussex underhand bowler.

He does not agree that to bowl underhand is any easier than to bowl overarm. In the school, at which he has acted as coach, he has found that the boys would not take the necessary interest, saying that "lob" bowling was too difficult to learn and that they wanted to bowl overarm.

In overarm bowling, he says, the bowler delivers the ball and awaits the result, whereas the underhand bowler has to be all alive as to what may happen after he has bowled the ball. He must follow up the ball and sometimes make a catch off the batsman's bat. An underhand bowler, to be successful, must be always studying length, pitch, peace, whether to break from the off side, or the leg side, for the greater the variety the better the bowler.

Humphreys agrees with Major Wynward as to the importance of placing the field for lob bowling. The lob bowler who wishes to beat the batsman must be always moving his fieldsmen about so that they may be in the right place for catches which come along as he alters his delivery.

* * *

Ernest Barry, England's leading sculler; and Alfred Felton, the professional sculling champion of the world, who are to race on the River Parramatta on August 28 for the world's championship title, are now both in hard training.

Felton will lead an open-air life, and has erected two marquees near Peter Kemp's (a former champion) shed, having McDevit or Ripley as pacemaker.

Barry is training and rowing from George Towns' shed and is housed near by. He is doing steady rowing under the guidance of Robert McAlpine, and will not attempt speed work for some time. A Sydney correspondent says that "he is in splendid health."

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Sun Glasses in Various Shades
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Sold in packets of 10 and 20 and tins of 50 cigarettes...
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Loganberry Juice
The pure unadulterated juice of rich, full ripe Oregon Loganberries, picked and pressed in the cool of the morning. All juice, no water, no adulterants.
GANDE, PRICE & CO.
SOLE AGENTS

Comic Picture Section

Sunday, July 18th, 1920

Bringing Up Father

DAUGHTER-DARLIN'-IF YOU HAVE A SPARK OF LOVE FOR YOUR OLD DADDY-ASK YOUR MOTHER IF I KIN GIT OUT TONIGHT-DINTY IS GIVIN' A RAFFLE AND ALL THE BOYS WILL BE THERE'
YOU SILLY OLD DEAR OF COURSE I WILL'
1

MOTHER-WHY DON'T YOU LET FATHER GO OUT TONIGHT HE WANTS TO SEE HIS PALS-
THE FIRST REASON IS THAT THE DE SPOOFS WILL CALL TONIGHT AND THE SECOND REASON IS THAT HIS FRIENDS ARE ALL BUMS!
2

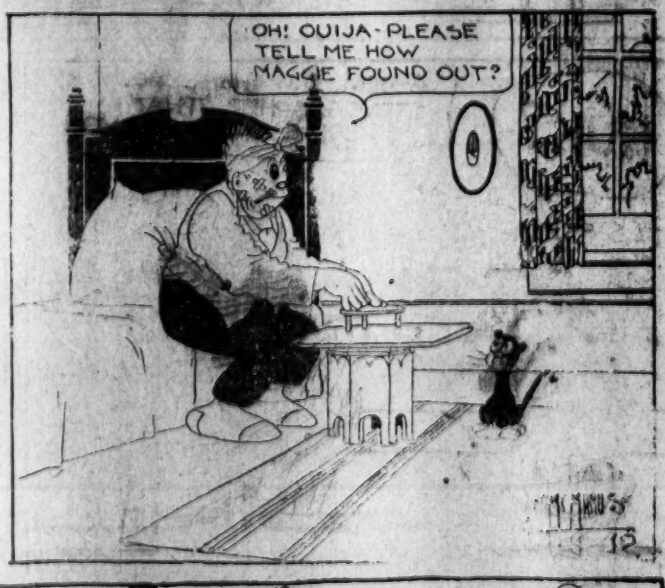
I JUST DROPPED IN TO SAY "HOWDY"-I'M DELIGHTED TO SEE YOU-
WON'T YOU STAY AND MEET THE DE SPOOFS MR. DE CAY?
HE'S A HAPPY LOOKIN' PIECE OF CHEESE!
3

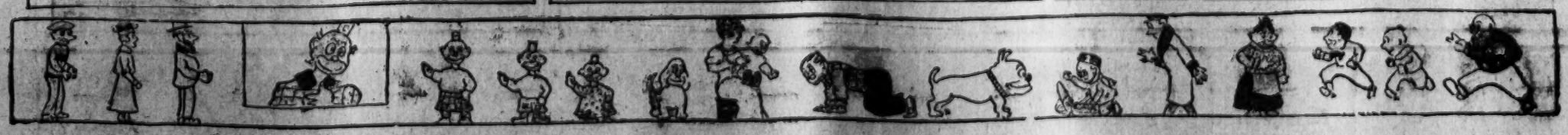
I'M SORRY BUT I HAVE AN ENGAGEMENT I HAD A HARD TIME FINDING YOUR HOUSE NOT KNOWING THE NEIGHBORHOOD-
I THINK I HAD BETTER WALK A FEW BLOCKS WITH MR. DE CAY-HE MAY GET LOST'
BE SURE YOU COME STRAIGHT BACK WE'RE ARE GOING OUT TO DINNER
4

NOW LISTEN-DE CAY-WOULD YOUSE MIND TELEPHONIN' TO MAGGIE AN' SAYIN' YOUSE WANT ME TO DINE WITH YOUSE?
WHAT YOU ASK IS PREPOSTEROUS! I HAVE A DINNER ENGAGEMENT'
6

YOU HAD BETTER DO AS THE BOYS SAY-
YOU EITHER PHONE OR YOUR EATIN' DAYS ARE OVER!
ER--A--MRS. JIGGS-AS A SPECIAL FAVOR-COULD YOU PERMIT MR JIGGS TO DINE WITH ME-THIS IS MR. DE CAY!
8

WHY-ISN'T THAT MR. DE CAY!
I THOUGHT YOU WERE DINING WITH MY HUSBAND?
YOUR HUSBAND IS NOT A GENTLEMAN-I AM SORRY TO SAY-LET ME TELL YOU WHAT HE DID-----
10





DEAR ME! WHY WRITE TO SMITH AND CO AGAIN?

THEY OWE US TWO LETTERS NOW

?

Eddie's Friends

THAT WAS A GREAT IDEA OF YOURS TO FIRE MY STENOGRAPHER NOW HOW AM I GONNA 'GET MY MAIL OUT?

DSHAW! THAT'S EASY

1

WHY DON'T YOU LET ME BE YOUR STENOGRAPHER? I COULD LEARN IT IN FIVE OR SIX WEEKS

NOT ON YOUR LIFE REGULAR STENOGRAPHERS ARE BAD ENOUGH

2

WHY SO GLOOMY JOHN

BAH, MY WIFE FIRED MY STENOGRAPHER BECAUSE SHE WAS A BLONDE AN' NOW I HAVE TO WRITE ALL MY LETTERS IN "LONG HAND"

3

TUT TUT, EDDIE JUST TOLD ME THAT HE KNOWS OF A DANDY STENOGRAPHER THAT'S OUT O'WORK

Y'DON'T SAY!! I'LL GO AN' 'PHONE EDDIE AT ONCE

4

HEY EDDIE, WILL Y' SEND ME THAT STENOGRAPHER? HUH? YEH, RIGHT AWAY

5

TAP TAP

I CERTAINLY AM IN LUCK I HOPE SHE'S A GOOD LOOKER

6

MR. J. WORTHINGTON BLIMP, CALLING TO SEE YOU

HM-M- ONE O'THOSE SWELL OUT O'TOWN CUSTOMERS I S'POSE

7

HE'S A SWELL GUY AWRIGHT

JUST PUT MY BEST CIGARS OUT AN' TELL HIM TO COME IN

8

A-HEM

COME RIGHT IN MR BLIMP. LET ME TAKE YOUR HAT AN' STICK. A-HEM- I'VE GOT A LI'L PRIVATE STOCK IN THE SAFE AN' IF Y' LIKE WE'LL HAVE A SHOT BEFORE WE TALK BUSINESS

9

HUH?

A-HEM, I'M THE EXPERT STENOGRAPHER THAT MR. EDDIE SPOKE TO YOU ABOUT-

10

? ? ?

11

HELLO WIFE,— THE JOB IS YOURS

12